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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

ONE of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered by Lord Palmerston was his statement, in reply to the motion of Lord John Manners, on Monday evening, on the affairs of Greece. It was a most effective exposure of the utter worthlessness of what is called "influence" over the Government of another nation, when it is founded only on the miserable cabals and intrigues of diplomatists, instead of the relations of two countries to each other by commercial intercourse. It is a pretty general belief that Lord Palmerston is fond of diplomatic triumphs, and that he will pursue them even to the detriment of the real interests of the country. That, at least, is the fixed opinion of the French journals and French politicians, who regard Lord Palmerston as a State sorcerer, always prepared with some dark spells, some secret and inexplicable devices and plots, all directed against the name, fame, and power of France and its people. These direful machinations are never, or but rarely, described; but, when they are, they are ludicrous in the extreme. The report spread by the French papers some time ago, that Lord Palmerston was negotiating the purchase from Mehemet Ali of the sovereignty of Egypt, after the old Pacha's demise, is but one of many similar absurdities. But the mischief of these statements is, that public opinion in France becomes tinged with a belief in them, and the most ordinary act of the Foreign Minister of England is distorted and exaggerated, till the simple pressing a fraudulent Government to pay up an arrear of a debt, or giving the protection of a couple of English ships to English merchants in a revolutionised capital, are magnified into little less than an invasion of France, and a violation of the independence of the Great Nation.

It is the trick of the dynasty that now governs France to divert the attention of the people from internal improvements by the affectation of a brilliant foreign policy. With a commercial code full of glaring and oppressive anomalies—an electoral system that secures the nomination of the Deputies to the Government, and fills the Chamber with placemen—with the public finance exhibiting a perpetual deficiency, and abuses and speculations in more than one public department positively asserted—the journals of France, whether from fear of bringing themselves under the ban of the law, or because they think what is distant is most important, pay a most absurdly disproportionate attention to foreign politics. They, in fact, fight their party battles, not on their own soil, but in Constantinople, Madrid, or Athens. Whether French influence is in the ascendant in the Cabinet cabals of those places is the all important question. And great talents and energies are thus wasted. One half of the passion and earnestness exercised on the "home department" would soon compel the most stationary of Governments to be a progressing one; but while they are en-

grossed in painting Lord Palmerston as an arch fiend, and England as the embodiment of all that is grasping and ambitious, they are letting their own affairs decline in a gradual deterioration. A nation enterprising in its character and industrious will make wealth, and by its wealth it will continually extend its commerce, thus creating for itself an "influence" with all other countries. Diplomacy is the direction and expression of that influence; take away the basis it stands on, and diplomacy becomes mere individual trickery, more or less clever, but, as to real effect, the hollovest delusion by which ever men were blinded. Diplomacy is an instrument, not a power. Powerful nations will have their influence, though their diplomacy were the worst in the world—as,

speaking of it as a profession, we believe English diplomacy to be. Napoleon was always a successful negotiator after he had won a battle or got hold of a capital: with power in his hands, he was a first-rate diplomatist. What did diplomacy do for him when power departed from him, and he negotiated, not as victor, but vanquished? All the skill of Talleyrand, could it by a miracle have been enlisted on the losing side, would not have saved him from deposition and exile.

But diplomacy occupies a high place in the opinion of French politicians, and to form a French party in a foreign Court they will sacrifice money and means that might be far better employed. For we believe Lord Palmerston's estimate of the nature of such



MILLE. JENNY LIND AS "ALICE," AND HERR STAUDIGL AS "BERTRAM," IN MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 301.)

factions to be the true one; all they can do for the nation they pretend to represent is worthless. There is in Greece a French party, an English party, and a Russian party; that is, there are three sections of men who are trying to get office, and claim the support of those foreign nations to obtain their object. As far as it is possible to judge, the great purpose of all Greek Ministers is to cheat the foreign creditors, plunder the people, and embezzle the funds. It is difficult to understand what any State, with a regard for its own character, can gain by any connection with such a gang. England utterly disavows any alliance with such men; and Lord Palmerston declares any Ministry that would be decently honest in its dealings, pay up the debt, and not embezzle the public money, should be welcome to power, as far as England is concerned: and the Foreign Secretary expresses the opinion of the nation. We want no influence, save that which springs from our dealings; and, as to bolstering up this or that Ministry, for the mere sake of exhibiting diplomatic "influence," it is not our mode of proceeding. And we are thankful that the present Greek Government is not in any sense English, for the majority of the Ministers seem qualified for a penal settlement.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers this week have ample food for excitement in the discovery of some very equivocal proceedings between General Cubieres, a member of the late Cabinet, and M. Teste, who is connected with the present Cabinet. These individuals are charged with bribery of a flagitious character. It seems that in a process which lately came before the Court de Premiere Instance of the department of the Creuze, a most extraordinary correspondence was produced. Letters were read, which had been addressed to one of the parties in the cause, by General Cubieres, a Peer of France, and who, only a few years ago, was himself a member of the Cabinet, as Minister of War, from which it seems that General Cubieres, in 1842, negotiated between the Minister of Public Works and a Company which was applying for a concession of the salt mines of Gouhenans. Despairing of success, notwithstanding the favourable manner in which the demand was received by some of the authorities, except by corrupting the heads of the Department of Public Works, he determined to try to gain the support of the Minister of Public Works, by making him a present of a certain number of shares in the concern. A great deal of bargaining and haggling took place, the Minister demanding eighty shares, the Company offering twenty-five, and at length General Cubieres writes to the Company to say that the Minister agrees to take fifty, and he recommends that the Company should authorise him to offer forty-five shares. The result does not appear, excepting by the fact that the Company received the concession of the mines. The value of each share was £25,000, so that the Minister's share was a handsome one. The Minister of Public Works at the period in question was not M. Dumon, the present Minister, but M. Teste, at present one of the Presidents of the Court of Cassation. The letters of General Cubieres are published at length in some of the papers. In one letter, after describing a conversation which he had with M. Legrand, the Under Secretary of State for the Department of Public Works, in the course of which that gentleman said that the Council of Ministers would probably have to decide who should get the concession of the mines, and that he would therefore advise that proper precautions should be taken, the General continues:—

"I hasten to communicate to you this piece of advice, which is so important and so grave in the mouth of the person that gave it. There is not a moment to be lost. You must not hesitate in selecting the means by which we can create for ourselves an interested support in the Council itself. I have the means of arriving at that support. It is for you to consider as to the means to be adopted in order to interest the party in question." Do not forget that the Government is in the hands of greedy and corrupt parties (*mains avides et corrompues*); that the liberty of the press runs the risk of being strangled, without noise, one of these days; and that there never has been a time when the *bon droit* stood more in need of protection."

Such an affair as this could not be passed over unnoticed. It was accordingly brought forward on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies, and both M. Dumon and M. Guizot declared that a thorough investigation should take place, and that legal proceedings should be instituted against the parties implicated.

The papers are full of comments upon this extraordinary case, but most of them seem to doubt if the Ministry has any serious intention to prosecute either the party corrupting or the party corrupted.

On Sunday last, Mlle. Rose Chéri returned to Paris from London with her mother, and soon after her father and family went with her to the theatre. Whether excited with joy at his daughter's return, or from whatever cause, M. Chéri was attacked with a congestion of the brain, and was carried home, where he lingered till the morning, and then expired. Mlle. Rose Chéri was to have been married last Thursday, but the marriage was of course put off. M. Chéri was forty-four years of age.

Louis Philippe's fête day, on Sunday last, passed off with *éclat*, but there was hardly so much gaiety and ceremony as on some previous occasions. In the provinces, it was arranged that, in consequence of the existing distress, no fêtes should take place, but that the amount usually expended should be given to the poor. The weather was very favourable, the illuminations and fireworks brilliant, the crowd in the Champs Elysées and the garden of the Tuileries enormous, and the reception of the King and the Royal Family, when they appeared at the concert, as warm and as enthusiastic as at any period since his Majesty's accession to the Throne.

In the course of the day, the King held a Court, at which he received addresses from the *corps diplomatique*, the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, the Judges, and Magistracy, and other public functionaries.

The King, in answer to the Address of the Apostolic Nuncio, in the name of the *corps diplomatique*, said:—

"It is but too true that my heart is deeply afflicted by the sad trials which the dearth of provisions has caused the most of our nation to undergo. With you, I hope that Providence will soon put a term to their duration, and that an abundant harvest will console the human race for their sufferings. But, as you justly observe, what has most contributed to alleviate the burden of these sufferings, is the maintenance of that beneficent peace which the happy accord of all the Governments confirms more and more every year. I thank the Almighty for having permitted me to co-operate in this great result, and I have a firm confidence that it will continue to bless our constant efforts in common to remove everything that might trouble it."

"I am exceedingly sensible to the felicitations and kind wishes which you express in so touching a manner in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, and it is with the utmost sincerity that I return you thanks for the same, as well in my own name, as in that of the Queen and all my family."

His Majesty, in acknowledging the Address presented by M. Sanzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, again referred to the sufferings of the labouring classes, and proceeded to say, "We have reason to hope that these sufferings draw towards their close. There will remain one great example from it, that they have not roused any of those political passions which have so often envenomed public sufferings. The popular opinion, more enlightened, has discovered what it would have to lose by those agitations, without it being possible that they might hope for anything from them. Thanks to Heaven, the happy accord which reigns amongst us permits me to say of our institutions—

Trois pouvoirs étouffés du nouet qui les rassemble.

"To day we see in the midst of us these three powers united by the confidence which they mutually inspire, strong in the support which they lend each other, and in the certainty that neither would be guilty of aggression on the other, but, on the contrary, that it is in that accord, in that confidence, that they find the force which is necessary for the free exercise of their rights and of their constitutional attributions. We see them void of all jealousy, only rivalling each other in zeal for guaranteeing liberty, public security, and national prosperity, against those shocks which human passions too often seek to excite—[The King was here interrupted by unanimous acclamations.]—It is by your powerful concurrence, by that accord so precious, that I have been able to see realised the first words which I addressed to France as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom—'The Charter will be henceforth a verity.'—[Fresh and prolonged acclamations here arose from all sides. His Majesty was strongly moved, and advancing towards the Deputies who pressed around him, said to them—"I am deeply affected by these acclamations and by the sentiments which you express towards my family and myself; believe me they go to my heart, and that I am deeply penetrated with them." Fresh cries of "Vive le Roi!"

SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid state that on the 28th ult. M. Olozaga, M. Mendizabal, M. Cordero, and other leading members of the Progressist party, waited on the Queen and supplicated her Majesty to extend the benefits of the amnesty to the ex-Regent. The Queen received them with great affability, and said that, as far as she was concerned, nothing would be more agreeable than the union of all classes of her subjects; but that the affair on which she was now applied to was one which must be referred to her responsible advisers, who alone could decide on the propriety of granting their request.

General Narvaez was expected to take his departure for Paris in the course of two or three days. One of the papers denies that General Narvaez has been created a Knight of the Golden Fleece; it says that the number of Knights is limited, and that no vacancy has occurred. The eldest son of the late Duke of Saragossa has had the title conferred upon him, with the dignity of Grandee.

On the afternoon of the 28th the Queen went to the Prado, accompanied by her uncle, and the King went to the Retiro, with his usual attendants. The Princess de la Paz, wife of the once celebrated Prince of the Peace, has addressed a long letter to the newspapers, complaining of the exile of her husband, and the confiscation of his property.

A letter of the 26th ult., from Barcelona, states that an engagement had taken place on the previous day between a band of Montemolinists and the Queen's troops at Basella, near Solsona, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 12 killed and 23 made prisoners. Another band had been beaten at Sedanolas, and several prisoners taken and conveyed to Berga.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters to the 29th ult., the contents of which are important. The Queen of Portugal has wisely consented to the terms proposed on the part of the British Government. Colonel Wyld was about to depart for St. Ubes, to put a stop to hostilities. The Queen and Government surrendered their objections in the most handsome and liberal manner.

There is scarcely a shadow of doubt that Colonel Wyld's mission will be successful soon after he arrives, and communicates the terms of which he is the bearer, and the nature of his instructions. Those instructions imply an immediate armed intervention by England in support of the Queen's prerogative, should the terms not be accepted.

A new Ministry has been formed. Count Tojal, however, remains Minister of Finance for the present. The other appointments are: Interior—Francisco Tavares de Almeida Proença. Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—Manoel Duarte Leitao. Foreign Affairs and *ad interim*, War—Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard.

Letters from Oporto of the 29th ult., speak of that city remaining tranquil. Saldanha continued at his old quarters of Oliveira.

Casal and the Queen's troops have definitively abandoned the provinces of the Tras-os-Montes and the Minho, and established their head-quarters at Lamego, on the south of the Douro.

The English steamer, *Royal Tar*, which had been bought by the Portuguese Government from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for £10,000, was captured by the insurgents on the 21st of April, as she was about to enter the Tagus. She had on board 10,000 muskets and 40,000 cartridges. A sloop, belonging to the Queen's party, was also taken by the insurgents, whilst on her way from Gibraltar.

GREECE.

Our letters from Athens of the 18th ult., inform us of the changes made in the Greek Ministry. M. Coletti has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. Rigas Palamides, late President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the Interior; M. Corphotaki, Deputy from Sparta, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Panyropoulos; M. Constantine Colocotroni, Deputy from Caritena, Minister of Justice; M. Glarakis, Senator, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction; M. Boulgaris, Senator, Minister of Marine, in the place of Admiral Canaris; General Tzavellas retains the Department of War.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Bombay Mail of the 1st of April has arrived, and brings several items of interesting news. The account of the death of Akbar Khan is confirmed; but the manner of it is still enveloped in mystery. It was at first thought that he had died of *delirium tremens*, but he is now said to have been poisoned by orders of his own father, who was unable to control his turbulence, and against whom he was preparing to raise a rebellion.

The *Delhi Gazette* asserts on the authority of its Cabul correspondent, that Akbar Khan had, in concert with the Chiefs of Candahar, who receive annually large sums from Persia, entered into a league with the Shah, for the invasion of British India, via Shirkarpor. Yar Mahomed, of Herat, was to give his son-in-law, Akbar Khan, the aid of 3,000 men. The journey of Akbar Khan from Cabul to Candahar in last December, is said to have been undertaken for the preceding purpose. Akbar Khan subsequently returned to Cabul, had a dispute with his father, went then to attack the chief forts of Gellizies, which he did with his wonted ferocity. Akbar Khan's troops were encamped near Gundamuck, already famous for the treacherous slaughter of the British troops. Here Akbar Khan became ill, as it is affirmed, of poison, and it is said that he proceeded towards Jellalabad, and died at Lughman.

The inhabitants of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies have made large subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Scotland and Ireland.

The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts, and disorders in the Nizam's dominions, continue as formerly. With these exceptions, India in general remains tranquil.

The ship *Mars*, bound for Dundee, was totally destroyed by fire in the Calcutta river on the 19th March.

In regard to financial matters the *Bombay Times* of the 1st of April, says:—"So severe continues the pressure in the money market that discounts have been raised by the banks to from 11 to 12 per cent. About three millions sterling have been raised by the Five per Cent. Loan, which will, it is understood, be kept open for at least twelve months to come. Our expenditure for the past seven years has exceeded our income by above a million and a quarter annually; at this moment the sum just named is yearly absorbed by Scinde. From four to five millions are at present understood to be required by Government."

COURT AND HAU TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen gave a Concert on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were present. The Royal Family were received by the Comptroller of the Household, who conducted them to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors. After the concert a sumptuous supper was served to the illustrious party in the State Dinner-room. The tables were very tastefully ornamented, and were brilliantly illuminated with wax-lights in numerous candelabra of silver gilt.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Waterpark, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback. The Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. At a quarter-past eight o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, left Buckingham Palace for the Hanover square Rooms, his Royal Highness being the director for the evening. About ten minutes after the departure of the Prince, the Queen left Buckingham Palace for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the Concert of Ancient Music with her presence.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen, the Prince Consort, and a portion of the Royal Family, left Buckingham Palace yesterday, for the Isle of Wight, to pass a few days at Osborne, previously to the State Ball, on the 14th instant, for which the Court will return to London. It is also probable that the Queen (agreeably to her Majesty's custom) will then pass two or three days at Claremont, including her birthday, the 24th instant, and return to town for the State Drawing Room on the 27th. The Court, it is understood, will remove to Windsor Castle on the 29th or 31st, to be present at Ascot Heath Races, on the 1st of June.

INSTALLATION OF PRINCE ALBERT.—Her Majesty the Queen will be present at the installation of Prince Albert, which will take place at Cambridge on Tuesday, July 6th. The commencement will open, as usual, on the 3rd of July. Professor Walmisley has received the words of the ode from the Poet Laureate, Wordsworth, and is busily engaged in adapting them to music. It is expected that there will be a musical festival, as has been the custom on similar occasions; the last took place in July, 1842, when the Duke of Northumberland was installed.

THE GREEN RIBAND.—The Earl of Elgin is to have the Green Riband vacant by the death of the Duke of Argyll.

THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the Continent.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—The Marquis of Sligo was, on Monday, married, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, to the Hon. Ellen Sydney Smythe, daughter of Viscount Strangford. On Thursday, the 29th ult., the marriage of the Marquis of Salisbury with the Lady Mary Catherine Sackville West, was solemnised at Knowle, in Kent, the residence of the Earl and Countess Amherst. The Duke of Wellington was present at the ceremony.—The marriage of the Hon. Caroline Harriet Gage, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Gage, and the Hon. S. Prendergast Vereker, eldest son of Viscount Gort, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Mary's Church, Westminster.

PARISH OF ST. ANNE AND ST. ANDREW'S, BLACKFRIARS.—The Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A., has been elected Lecturer of this church, in the room of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., who has resigned.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.—The *Wakefield Journal* says that, at the Wakefield Board of Guardians, on Monday, amongst the notices of marriages read, was one between John Bright and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, for the first time. It is entered in the notice book as follows:—"John Bright, widower, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of full age, resides at One Ash, near Rochdale, and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, full age, Heath, near Wakefield. Marriage to be solemnised at the Friends' Meeting House, Wakefield."—The Mr. John Bright referred to is the hon. M.P. for Durham.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Royal College of Chemistry, met the Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council on Tuesday, to inspect the newly-erected laboratories of the college, which have just been completed, in Hanover-square. His Royal Highness first visited the analytical laboratory, in which the pupils were at work, where the most interesting processes then being carried on were explained to him by the Professor of the institution, Dr. Hoffman; and, among others, the investigations into the chemical constitution of coal gas. The Prince then inspected the store rooms, weighing room, museum, the professor's private laboratory, &c. His Royal Highness next visited the basement story, in which are the various furnaces for organic analysis, cupel furnaces, steam boiler, and gas closets. His Royal Highness expressed himself highly pleased with the new building and all the arrangements of the laboratories. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at a meeting of the council.

MURDER NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening a shocking occurrence took place at the village of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, arising out of a quarrel between two men in a state of intoxication. A man named George Leach, a mechanic in the employ of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, keeps a beer-house at Chorlton, and about four o'clock in the evening he and three or four companions were there drinking together, when a dispute arose between Leach and his wife. Leach used bad language to her, when one of his companions, Francis Deakin, a farmer and market gardener, interfered, and said this was not manly, and tried to reconcile them. Leach, however, became more incensed at her for the interference, and attempted to strike her, but she ran out of doors. Upon this Deakin and Leach had some sharp words, when Deakin challenged him to fight, if he would go out of door. Leach made no reply, but, taking out a drawer from a table in the room, containing some knives, he picked up one of them and instantly stabbed Deakin to the heart. Deakin died almost immediately, and Leach was given in charge to the county police.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) B.I. was read a third time and passed. The Army Service Bill went through Committee *pro forma*, it being stated, on the part of the Government, that a future day would be appointed for the re-committal; and, in the meantime, the alterations which had been suggested would be considered.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved a resolution, declaring that the existing law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland required immediate revision and amendment. He stated various anomalies which existed in the present law, particularly as regarded ejectment. For instance, in Ireland, if a landlord wished to get rid of a tenant, he must first ascertain the name and description of every one who happened to be on the land in question; and he defied any one to possess himself of this information except by inspiration; and, besides this, the service of notices might be defeated; and if the commencement of the tenancy was uncertain, it was necessary that the notice should run twelve months. The difficulty of proving the tenancy was, in short, sometimes so great that it became necessary to take means for enforcing a distress merely for that purpose. The noble Marquis cited a number of cases to show the very defective state of the law as regarded the protection of the rights of landowners in Ireland, and the variety of ways in which those rights might be defeated.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE hoped their Lordships would not agree to an abstract motion such as that of the noble Marquis, which condemned the existing system without venturing to lay down a remedy for its defects. There was a bill in the other House of Parliament which proposed to alter the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, and if that bill should reach their Lordships' House there would be an opportunity of considering the subject practically, and making such amendments in the law as to the wisdom of Parliament might seem proper. He did not wish to give the motion a direct negative, and would therefore move, as an amendment, that the orders of the day be then read.

Upon this statement, the Marquis of WESTMEATH withdrew his resolution, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL.—In answer to questions from Mr. Borthwick, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the state of things in Portugal was not such that the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance was applicable to them; and that it was the desire of the British Government to be instrumental in bringing about a pacification, or accommodation, between the contending parties in Portugal; and that no efforts would be neglected to bring about that accommodation.

THIRD READING OF THE FACTORIES BILL.

On the motion that the Factories Bill be read a third time, MR. TRELAUNY said he was opposed to the bill *in toto*, and would move that it be read a third time that day six months.

MR. LEADER seconded the motion.

MR. GRIMSITH supported the bill as it stood.

MR. LABOUCHERE viewed the measure with great apprehension, believing it would be the forerunner of discord and controversy between the employers and the employed, and the occasion of irretrievable mischief before the nature of its operation could become known. He would oppose the third reading of the bill altogether.

MR. STANSFIELD also opposed the bill, as being of a dangerous character, more particularly to small manufacturers.

After some arguments from Mr. HUME against the measure,

The House divided—

For the third reading	151
Against it	88
Majority	63

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to go into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. MANNERS moved for a return of all moneys paid by Great Britain on account of the interest of the Greek Loan up to the 1st of January, 1847. The noble Lord again brought the condition of Greece before the House. Lord PALMERSTON made no objection to the return. The noble Lord expressed his regret that the benevolent intentions of the Three Powers in establishing the independence of Greece had not been more fully realised. The internal condition of that kingdom was certainly most deplorable. Peculation was chargeable against the Ministers of the Crown, and corruption against the representatives of the people. Violence and acts of various atrocity had been committed by the officers of the Government, and even torture had been inflicted. The revenue was embezzled and misapplied, and the public accounts were falsified, in order to prevent the guaranteeing Powers from claiming any surplus. England had paid about £200,000 to make up for the defalcation of Greece; and while she would have readily submitted to such a sacrifice if the interests of Greece required it, under existing circumstances it became the duty of the British Government to insist upon the Greek Government paying the interest on the Greek debt. It was apparent that a struggle had been made in Athens for a French supremacy in the affairs of Greece; but he could not comprehend what benefit such a supremacy would confer on France. England had no desire to establish any preponderating influence in Athens; all she desired was to uphold the independence of Greece and her own honour. After a few remarks from Sir R. Inglis, Sir J. Hanmer, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr. Hume, the motion was withdrawn.

THE RAILWAYS, PIERS, AND HARBOURS (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion that the report on the Railways, Piers, and Harbours Bill be received, Mr. HUME and Mr. WILLIAMS severally expressed their disapprobation of the vote; while, on the other hand, Mr. HUDSON said that the Government had at last taken a step in the right direction, and would find that this was the best measure for Ireland it had brought forward during the session. The report was then brought up and received.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The House having resolved into Committee of Supply, a vote of £17,709 was proposed for the temporary Houses of Parliament. This gave rise to an interesting discussion respecting the new Houses.

MR. HUME wished to know when the House might expect a detailed account of these expenses, and also when they were likely to get into their new House. (A laugh.)

VISCOUNT MORPETH would use all diligence respecting the accounts, but could make no promise respecting the new building. (Laughter.)

DR. BOWRING thought that some such steps as had expedited the House of Lords, should be tried by the Commons, to get the apartment intended for their deliberations completed.

MR. GOULBURN reminded the hon. gentleman that there was an obvious reason why the new House for the Lords had been finished before that for the Commons, in the fact that, very much to their own inconvenience, the Lords had given up their chamber to the Commons, putting up themselves with an apartment wholly inadequate for the purposes of their duties. He thought it much more desirable that the works should go on progressively, than that, by being hurried, they should, as would probably be the case, afterwards find it necessary to incur great expense in alterations. The Commons, too, it should be remembered, were not suffering inconvenience by the delay.

MR. PROTHEROE expressed a hope that some understanding had at length been come to between the architect and Dr. Reid in regard to the ventilation of the new building, in order that all further delay on that ground might be avoided. He conceived that the House of Commons would be rather gainers than otherwise by the House of Lords being completed first, as the architect, benefiting by his experience of that House, would, no doubt, by avoiding such elaborate decoration, provide a chamber for the Commons better calculated for hearing. (Hear.)

Lord MORPETH had the satisfaction of thinking that the questions in dispute between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, exhibited more favourable symptoms of an amicable adjustment than they had hitherto done. (Hear, and a laugh.)

MR. P. BORTHWICK considered the new House of Lords as well adapted for the purposes of sound as any building he knew.—The vote was agreed to.

On the proposed vote of £150,000 for the New Houses of Parliament, MR. W. WILLIAMS complained of the enormous sum of £40,000 having been expended in the decorations of the new House of Lords. Looking at the distress which now so generally prevailed, it was shameful that the people should be taxed for such a purpose. If the same system of extravagance were permitted to prevail in the completion of the other parts of the building, he believed that the total expense (which, according to the first estimate, was to have been £700,000, and, to the subsequent one, £1,035,000) of these new Houses would be upwards of £2,000,000. He wished to know whether plans and estimates had been given in by Dr. Reid, of the cost of ventilating the new Houses, or whether he—like Mr. Barry, who, of course, consulted only his glorification—was to be allowed to go on without regard to expense?

Lord MORPETH conceived that Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, to whom the House had left some discretion, would together arrange the plan, and that it would be carried out.

MR. PROTHEROE deprecated the style of architecture adopted in the new building, which he thought altogether inappropriate, and at the same time most expensive; but defended Mr. Barry from the charge of consulting only his own glorification.

MR. HUME, with regard to the style, observed that the Committee of taste, with two exceptions only, were unanimous in favour of that which had been adopted; but Mr. Barry had pledged himself that he could carry out the whole work for £750,000. In this matter the Woods and Forests were to blame, as they were the parties who should have exercised control over the architect; but, having sanctioned the innumerable deviations from the original plan, they found control was impossible. He was sorry to say that, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure, the building would be unsuitable, both externally and internally, for the purposes for which it was designed. There was only one point from which the sun could penetrate to the new house; that was the south-west, and there it was to be shut out by the enormous and useless Victoria Tower. He wished to know what was to be done as to the ventilating and warming should Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid again disagree?

Lord MORPETH, with regard to the estimate, believed Mr. Barry's original estimate referred to the building, exclusive of the internal decorations. The Woods and Forests had nothing to do with deciding upon those decorations; all they had to do in the matter was to check the accounts, and order the money to be paid. As to the ventilation, he had directed Dr. Reid to prepare detailed plans, which he had submitted to the architect; and he hoped there would be no difficulty in carrying them out. It was unfortunate, no doubt, that a concurrent control had been given on this subject to two persons (hear); but he had done his best to obviate the inconvenience arising therefrom. (Hear.)

MR. ESCOTT hoped there would not be that enormous quantity of gilding and painting in the new House of Commons as disgraced the House of Lords.

Lord MORPETH replied that all the other parts of the new building would be finished in a much plainer style, and without gilding altogether. The vote was agreed to.

NEW POOR-LAW BILL.

Sir G. GREY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the administration of the law for the relief of the poor in England, explained that the object of his bill was confined to the administration of the laws and to the constitution of the body which should have the duty of administering them. Although it was not intended to continue the Poor-Law Commission, yet it was quite impossible to dispense with some general authority. Without a central general authority, to guard against the evils which, under the former system, had threatened to pauperise the whole country, it would be impossible to proceed with any safety, and it was, therefore, proposed to have a combination of a local administration, together with a general central authority, subject to a direct responsibility to Parliament. In order to effect this, it was provided in the bill that the powers of the Poor-Law Commissioners should cease—that the Crown should have the power of appointing a new Commission, and that it should be appointed on the plan of the Board of Control which superintended the affairs of India. The Board should consist of the President of the Board, who should be responsible for the administration of the law, and with him there would be associated persons holding high offices in the Government, who would be *ex officio* members of the Board. Those persons would be the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, one of the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was intended that there should be two secretaries to the Board, one of whom, as well as the President, should be eligible to a seat in Parliament, though it would not be indispensable that both should sit in the same House. In addition to these changes in the Board itself, several changes were also proposed in the mode in which the new Board was to exercise its functions, surrounding its operations with the most stringent precautions, and having all its reports made to the Crown, and subsequently laid before Parliament. It was also intended to increase the number of Inspectors (who would have to perform the duties of Assistant-Commissioners) to twelve; and, finally, it was proposed that the Commission should last for five years, at the close of which period the whole subject must again be brought under the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. FERRAND announced his intention of offering his decided opposition to the bill. A long conversation arose upon the subject, and leave was then given to bring in the bill. The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Factory Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday the 17th instant.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—The Earl of AUCKLAND stated, in reply to a question put by the Earl of HARDWICKE, that he hoped, in the course of this summer, to have a naval squadron of evolution in the channel and in the Mediterranean, for the instruction of the officers and the exercise of the fleet.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the realisation of the hope would depend upon the continuance or release of the ships now stationed at Lisbon and Athens. It appeared to him that the presence of our ships in the Tagus had postponed the settlement of the affairs of Portugal; and he considered it to be worth observing that if the fleet at Athens were intended as a demonstration merely, another demonstration, and of a superior force, was there also made on the part of France.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE refused to discuss subjects, without due notice, that involved the question of the right of interference with foreign nations. The interference that had taken place on the part of England in Portugal and Greece, he would, at the proper time, be ready to prove was based on the soundest principles of impartiality and justice.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE put some questions in reference to the agitation in the money market. He wished to know whether there had been any applications to the Bank of England by the Government for advances from the former beyond the usual amount required upon deficiency bills for the current public service, during the latter half of the year 1846 and down to the present period.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE answered that, beyond the mere formal correspondence which at all times took place between the Government and the Bank of England, no correspondence had passed between them during the period referred to by the noble Lord. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had had, during the last quarter, personal communications with the Bank upon that subject, but none of the communications between them had taken the shape of a written correspondence. In the course of these communications, the Bank had been uniformly apprised of the amounts of the demands which the Government would have on them—those amounts not exceeding the amounts of ordinary years. With respect to the excess of the securities in the Bank, of which so much had been said, he wished to observe that it had been an excess of private securities much more than of securities belonging to the Government.

LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that their Lordships should resolve themselves into Committee upon the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he looked upon this bill and the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill as the most valuable measures which had been brought forward during the present session. He should, however, move a clause in Committee, to compel the landlords availing themselves of loans, under the bill, to pay those whom they might employ in actual money, and not in land, as was too often the case, which, in his opinion, was a most serious evil. The bill went through Committee, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Dublin Improvement Bill was rejected on a division by 120 to 108.

NEW POOR-LAW BILL.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice, that, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of the new Poor Law Bill, he would move, as an amendment, that it be read on that day six months.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on May 18th he would move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the rates and taxes payable by Parliamentary electors.

The remainder of the business was of a miscellaneous character.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the Railways Bill to Friday, the 14th inst., and gave notice that he would bring it on the first thing that day.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Metropolitan Buildings Act.—Lord MORPETH moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolitan Buildings Act.—Mr. DUNCOMBE consequently allowed his motion to be negatived, and leave was given to Lord Morpeth to bring in his bill.

Mr. WATSON moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report upon the taxation to which suitors in law and equity are subjected by the collection of fees.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL made no objection, and the Committee was agreed to.

On the motion for the appointment of the Committee on the removal of Smithfield Market, a discussion took place, and the gallery was cleared for a division, but forty members not being present, the House was adjourned at a quarter before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve, and sat till six.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill; the object of which is to give greater facilities for the registration of *bona fide* electors, and to prevent the vexatious opposition frequently made to those who apply to be placed on the registry.—Sir G. GREY expressed his approval of several of the provisions of the bill, and considered some measure on the subject desirable. Several Hon. Members offered suggestions, and the bill was read a second time.

THE HOSIERY MANUFACTURE BILL.—Sir HENRY HALFORD moved the second reading of the Hosiery Manufacture Bill, the chief object of which is to abolish frame-rent, and protect the operatives from the many abuses of the middlemen. The Hon. Baronet explained, at considerable length, the principles and provisions of the bill, and proposed the second reading, with the intention of referring it to a Select Committee to determine its details.—Mr. WYNNE ELLIS opposed the bill, as quite unnecessary; and objected to the proposals to refer it to a Select Committee, on the ground that such a course would mislead the operatives, and persuade them that they had obtained a triumph over their masters. The Hon. Member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. GIBBONS thought it would be impracticable to legislate for such an object as the hon. Baronet had in view. The debate upon the bill was adjourned.

The other business was unimportant.

Mr. WAKLEY, at the request of Sir G. GREY, postponed to Monday next the second reading of his Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment Bill; and gave notice that he would, after the second reading, propose that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.—Sir G. GREY said he had appointed Saturday to receive five deputations, who had objections to urge against the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether any steps had been taken with reference to a petition that had been presented, calling attention to the present state of the Money Market. The pressure on the Money Market was exercising a most injurious influence, in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire particularly. Very large orders had come from America, but the scarcity of money and the necessity of paying the wages of operatives in ready money, had rendered it impossible that these demands could be supplied, and the mills were stopped while large orders remained unfilled.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had communicated with various persons in the City on the subject to which the noble Lord had called attention, but he was not prepared to say what were the results of the communications he had received.

After some observations from Lord ASHBURTON,

Earl FITZWILLIAM said he thought that it would be very wrong to attribute the present commercial evils that affected the country to one cause, or to suppose that the recent mania for railway speculation was, by any means, the principal cause.

Lord BROUGHAM agreed with the noble Lord, although he was of opinion that, among other causes, the rashness with which railroad speculations had been carried on a short time ago had had its influence in bringing about evils which now pressed so heavily on the commercial, and, in fact, on all classes of the community.

POOR-LAW RELIEF BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill being read, Lord RODEN rose and said that he had mistaken the purport of the bill: it did not give a positive right to relief; it merely conferred large powers on the Commissioners. It would create a great revolution in property in Ireland.

Lord MONTEAGLE then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, limiting the operation of the relief clauses of the bill to one year.

The amendment was supported by several Irish Peers, and, though strongly opposed by Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne, was carried against the Government on a division, by 63 against 50. Their Lordships adjourned at Half-past Twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN IRELAND.—Sir W. VERNER called the attention of the Government to the importation and sale of fire-arms in Ireland.

Mr. BRIGHT brought on his motion respecting the growth of cotton in India. During the discussion, the House was counted out.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—THE WINDSOR RAILWAYS.—The Committee on Group V. came to an important decision on Thursday, in regard to the bills promoted by the Great Western Railway Committee. The Chairman announced the unanimous decision of the Committee that the preamble of the Great Western (Branches to West London, &c.) was proved; the preamble of the Great Western (Branches to Egham, Staines, &c.) was not proved; the preamble of the Windsor Railway not proved; the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western (Richmond to Windsor), was proved; the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western (Staines to Ascot, &c.), proved only for the Staines and Egham and Farnborough Branch, and not proved for the Wokingham Branch.—In Group 20, the Committee yesterday decided that the preamble of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction, and Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton, Amalgamation Bill had been proved.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HENRY, LORD COWLEY, G.C.B.



This distinguished diplomatist died at Paris, on the 27th ult. He was youngest brother of the Duke of Wellington, being fifth son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Arthur, Viscount Duncannon. At the period of his decease, he had completed his 74th year. His official career commenced in the Foreign Office, where he remained, as a precis-writer, nearly two years. In 1797, he accompanied the Embassy of Lord Malmesbury to Lille, and, within a few months after, went to India in the capacity of Private Secretary to his brother, the Governor General, being nominated, within a brief period, one of the Commissioners in Mysore. He subsequently rendered important service to his country as Lieutenant Governor of the Provinces of Oude; but our limits prevent the possibility of following the details of his Eastern career. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Eye, and was nominated one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

Soon after, his diplomatic abilities first found employment in Europe. In 1809, he became British Envoy at the Court of Madrid, and for a lengthened period—the most eventful in the annals of Spain—distinguished himself by the exercise of consummate skill, and the achievement of greater diplomatic triumphs than could be supplied from a chapter of equal extent in the life of almost any British Envoy of the nineteenth century. In 1823, Sir Henry Wellesley arrived at Vienna, as Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria, and remained there until 1828, when he was created Baron Cowley of Wellesley, county Somerset. In 1841, he succeeded Lord Granville at the Court of the Tuileries; and at length ended his diplomatic services, on the retirement of his party, in 1846.

Lord Cowley married first, in 1803, Lady Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Charles, Earl Cadogan, and by that lady (whom he was divorced from in 1810, and who married secondly the Marquis of Anglesey) he has left three sons—the eldest, Henry Richard, now Lord Cowley—and one daughter, married to Lord Robert Grosvenor. His second wife was Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Cecil, daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, and by her he has one daughter.

CHARLES BROWNLOW, LORD LURGAN.

THE death of this distinguished Nobleman is deeply felt in his unhappy country. A Christian in the highest acceptance of the term, a kind and considerate landlord, the munificent patron of every institution having for its object the good and happiness of his fellow man, his Lordship could ill be spared at the present moment of national suffering. His whole life was one of usefulness. Under his auspices, Lurgan rose to be the important and flourishing town it now is, and to his devoted zeal and unbounded liberality, it is



chiefly owing that the Province of Ulster possesses the establishment for the education of the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, the most valuable of all the public charities which so creditably distinguish the north of Ireland.

At the outset of his political career, the deceased Nobleman belonged to the Ultra-Tory party; but, during the agitation on Catholic Emancipation, he became a convert to religious tolerance, and thenceforward adopted moderate Whig principles. By Lord Melbourne's Administration, he was raised in 1839 to the Peerage, as Baron Lurgan.

The family from which his Lordship derived was established in Ireland by Sir William Brownlow, Knt., a native of Derbyshire, who received, in 1629, a patent and grant of lands in the County of Armagh, in which he was succeeded at his decease by his grandson, Arthur Chamberlain, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Brownlow. The latter's grandson, the Right Hon. William Brownlow, of Lurgan, represented the County of Armagh in Parliament, and was long one of the leading Commoners of the Sister Kingdom. By Judith Letitia, his first wife, daughter of Dean Meredyth, he was father of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brownlow, of Lurgan, who married Caroline, daughter and co-heir of Benjamin Ashe, Esq., of Bath; and left, at his decease in 1822, a son and successor, the noble Lord whose death it is our painful duty to record. That melancholy event—the effect of an attack of typhus fever—took place on the 30th ult., at Brownlow House. His Lordship had just completed his 52nd year. He married, first, in 1822, Mary, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Darnley, but that lady died in the following year, leaving an only child, Mary Elizabeth. His Lordship's second wife was Jane, daughter of Roderick Macneil, Esq., of Barra, and by her he leaves two sons and one daughter; the elder of the former, Charles, being now Lord Lurgan.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births that took place last week in the district within the bills of mortality was 1267, of which 622 were male, and 645 female. This shows a decrease in the number of births, as compared with the previous week, of 150. The number of deaths was 983—503 male and 480 female, being two deaths more than the previous week, and 69 more than the average for the last five springs.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—On Wednesday, one of these excellent institutions was opened at Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane, near the London Docks. The building was originally an extensive sugar bakery, and at present only the ground basement, capable of accommodating about fifty individuals, is opened. The principal object of the establishment is to afford cleanly lodging to the labouring classes, the charge being only three pence for each individual per night. There are refreshment and reading-rooms attached, and the whole place is thoroughly warmed and ventilated. No spirituous liquors, unless medicinally prescribed, are allowed on the premises. When completed, the building, which is six stories high, will be capable of accommodating upwards of 600 individuals.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The *Times*, in its report of the state of trade at Manchester on Tuesday, says:—"There is certainly no evidence to-day to confirm the notion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, viz., that the worst has passed; it is rather thought by many that the worst has yet to come. Indeed, the means of the most wealthy are now scarcely available. How long is this suicidal and monstrous state of things to exist? Till the starving masses, whose present portentous quietude is like the calm which precedes the storm, burst forth in open insurrection? The misery and destitution which are extending in these districts are beyond belief; and the number of mills closed, or only partially worked, daily increases. Meanwhile, food of all kinds continues to advance. The prospect of the future is appalling."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Keymer branch of the Brighton Railway is fast approaching completion. An engine has already made its way through the tunnel under Lewes.

The foundation of the first lock of the barrage of the Nile was laid at Alexandria on the 9th ult. by his Highness Mehemet Ali with considerable pomp. A general salute of artillery concluded the ceremony; 70 bulls were slaughtered and given to the workmen, and a large quantity of rice and 2000 sheep were distributed amongst the poor. The work will cost an immense deal of money. The prospect of the ensuing harvest in Egypt and Syria is very favourable.

The receiving houses in London are now kept open till six o'clock, p.m., instead of till half-past five as hitherto, for the receipt of inland, foreign, colonial, or ship letters. After half-past five, payment of the late fee of one penny will be required, either in coin or a stamp. Otherwise, such "late" letters will be detained till the next despatch.

A few days ago, as one of the gentlemen commoners of Winchester College was discussing a barrel of oysters with a friend, he was surprised on finding in his mouth something harder than the general nature of the oyster. It turned out to be a very large pearl, valued by a Winchester Jeweller at 200 guineas. The Jeweller affirmed that it was the largest he had ever seen.

All the inhabitants, about 1700 in number, of the village of Glenan, near Wolkstein, in Saxony, have just abandoned the Lutheran for the German Catholic Church.

The Kendal and Windermere line of railway, which is 10 miles long, has just been opened for general traffic. It is essentially a pleasure-line, and the fares and number of trains will be fixed accordingly.

Letters from the Levant state that the British Minister had been charged to convey to the Greek Government the disapprobation with which the English Ministry viewed the conduct of Greece in the late affair with Turkey.

A fearful accident happened yesterday week at the Madeleine church, Bruges. One of the priests, while performing mass, was suddenly struck to the ground by the falling on his forehead of the marble head of an infant Jesus, which had become detached from its body. Fracture of the skull and a severe wound were the consequence to the unhappy clergyman, who, after lingering in great agony, died on the following day.

A vessel, arrived from Virginia, United States, has brought the very large quantity of 30,764 bushels of Indian corn, in addition to 100 bags of the same article, 535 barrels of flour, 52 barrels of peas, several of hams, and 999 barrels of corn meal.

A Paris paper says that a rumour prevails that Mehemet Ali, in imitation of the Emperor of Russia, has offered to exchange two millions sterling worth of corn against French Treasury Bonds.

The 2590th anniversary of the foundation of Rome was celebrated at that city on the 21st ult. by a grand banquet in the Grotto di Tito, which was attended by about 800 citizens, of all classes and ages. After the repast speeches were made, verses recited, and national hymns sung. An immense concourse of people was assembled to witness the ceremony, at which the greatest order prevailed.

On Monday the branch line of the London and Brighton Coast Railway to Epsom was completed, and will be opened on Monday next to the public. This direct railway to Epsom is within 10 minutes' walk of the course.

The negroes of Antigua have subscribed out of their scanty resources the sum of £144 towards the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland.

Baron Albert Nota, one of the most distinguished dramatists of Italy, died lately at Turin, aged 72.

A letter from Altenburg, of the 24th ult., states that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived there with the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Dresden, and that on the following day the betrothal of the young Prince with the Princess Alexandra, youngest daughter of the reigning Duke, took place.

By letters from Russia we learn that two General Officers and twelve Colonels have been committed for trial on the charge of having embezzled monies destined for the service of the military hospitals.

The Prussian Diet, in the sitting of the 27th ult., adopted two important resolutions. It voted first, that the exportation of potatoes should not be allowed, and next, that they should not be employed in the distillation of brandies and spirits.

In order to diminish in some degree the consumption of bread, or rather to make it go further, the Saxon Government has forbidden new bread to be sold in all its dominions.

Letters from Bologna of the 25th ult., announce that the Pope had sanctioned the principle of the establishment of national guards throughout the pontifical dominions, and that a decree to that effect would be shortly published by his Holiness.

M. Lebedoff has published at St. Petersburg a work relating to the six first years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. Hardly, however, had the work appeared than it was seized by the police, although written in the most flattering style towards his Imperial Majesty, and the author himself was imprisoned as being guilty of having infringed the law, which ordains that all writings treating of the reigning Sovereign must, before publication, be submitted to the Minister of the Court.

Our files of Continental papers show, that there have been riots from the dearth of food at a great many Continental towns. At Stettin, a group, consisting principally of women and children of the lower order, had plundered a vessel laden with potatoes, after which the mob proceeded to attack the bakers' shops, from which they carried off whatever they could lay their hands upon. The military restored order. At Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, disturbances arising out of the same cause had occurred. The accounts from all the principal markets of Germany are lamentable. In all directions famine prices prevailed. Nuremberg had likewise been the theatre of great tumults. A crowd of persons having commenced the demolition of the house of a corn merchant, they were fired upon by the troops. The result was, that several persons were wounded. There have also been food riots at Bernburg, and at Schöningen, in Brunswick.

The following notice was issued on Wednesday in the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool:—"Steamers landing from Ireland, which take passengers, will have to proceed to the quarantine ground, to be inspected by the medical officer in charge, and any of them suffering from fever, or other contagious disease, will be removed to the lazaretto."

Prince Scipio Gaspard Borghese, Duke de Salviati, son of the Prince and Princess Aldobrandini, is to be shortly married to Mlle. Isabelle de Fitzjames, daughter of the Duke de Fitzjames.

An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, April 24, announces that the Princess Maria Alexandrowna, wife of the heir apparent, was delivered of a son on the 22nd. The child's name is Wladimir; his title, "Imperial Highness."

Alderman Humphrey has placed his presentation to Christ's Hospital in the hands of the Common Council of his ward, which is Aldgate, with instructions to give it to the poorest and most deserving family in the ward who have a boy eligible for presentation.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., again speaks of the rumour designating the Archduke Albert as Viceroy of Galicia, and adds that he is to reside at Cracow. The same letter states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria are to proceed to Cracow to receive the homage of the country at the ancient palace. Prince de Metternich, it is said, is to accompany his Sovereign on this occasion.

On the night of the 26th ultimo forty-eight houses of Serigny, a village near Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne (France), were entirely destroyed by fire, caused, it is believed, by an incendiary.

The Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, have decided on abandoning the atmospheric system on the Croydon line.

The sales of wheat in the markets which governed the duty under the old law increased last week, viz., from 98,632 to 128,221 qrs., but there was a reduction of 4000 qrs. in the quantity of barley sold, and of 2000 qrs. in that of oats.

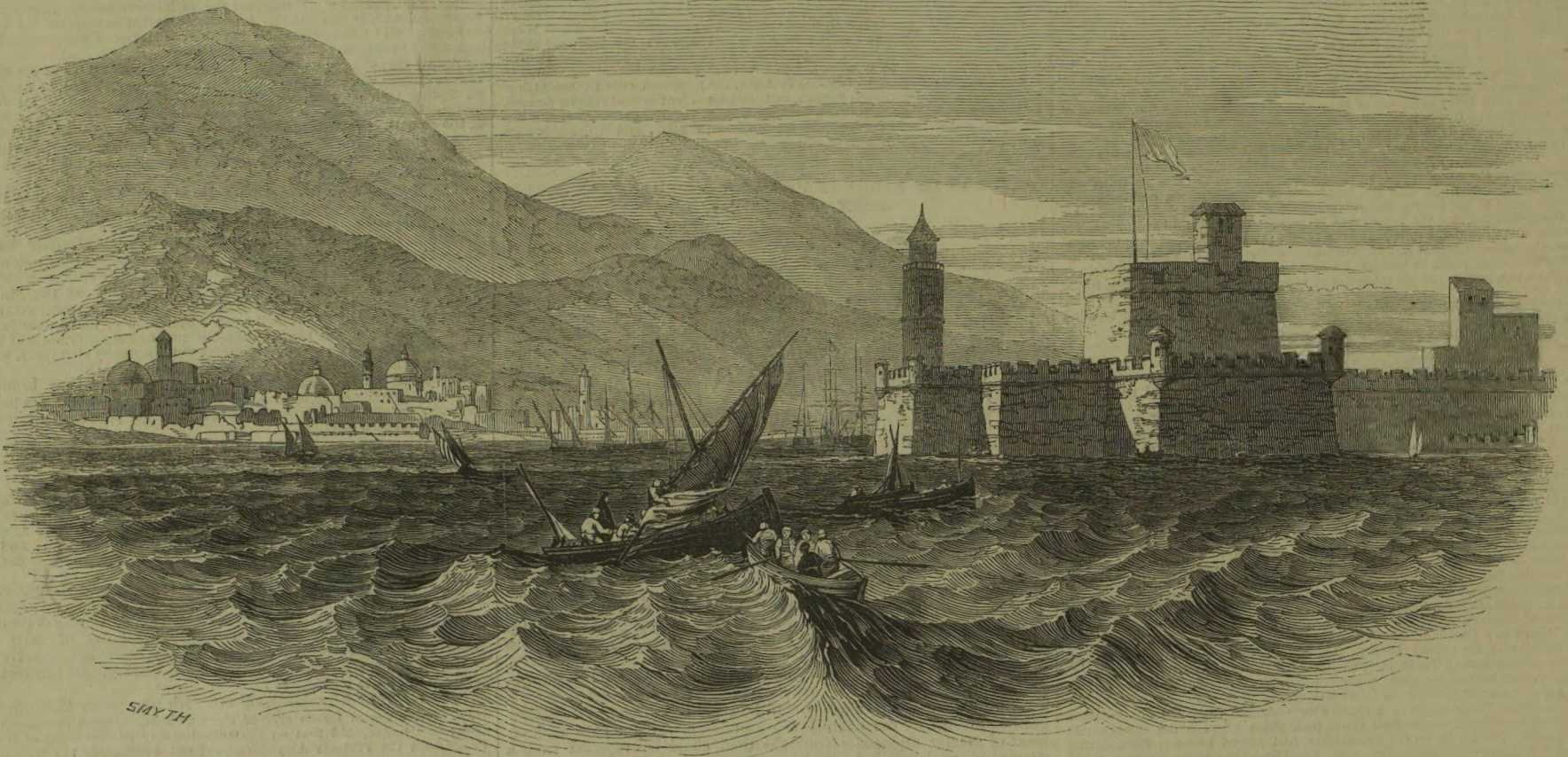
On Good Friday an interesting ceremony was performed at the chapel of the English Consulate at Jerusalem. The Bishop, assisted by his Chaplain and two Missionary Clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of English were present; but the service was read in German by Dr. Nicolayson and the Bishop.

The express train on the South Western Railway is about to be still further accelerated. It is found that the whole distance between Southampton and London (nearly 80 miles) can be regularly and safely done in an hour and three quarters.

The market town of Great Sgalonte (Hungary), which had already suffered severely by famine, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, was reduced to ashes on the 17th of April, by a dreadful fire, which left only a fifth part of the town standing. The church of the Protestants, with its steeple and hall, the school, parsonage-house, the town-hall, the magazine of the country, with all the stores and all the principal buildings, are destroyed. It was not ascertained how many lives were lost.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne last week was 1070; of these, 524 were from England to Boulogne, and 548 from Boulogne to England. Of the 524 from England, 400 were from Folkestone, 43 from Dover, and 81 direct from London. Of the 548 from Boulogne, 388 went to Folkestone, 80 to Dover, and 79 direct to London. The total (1070) exceeds the number returned for the corresponding week last year, by 4. The number of passengers to and from Calais was 260, being 12 more than the corresponding week last year.

The *Chinese Repository* gives an account, which could hardly be credited had we not positive proofs of the density of the population of the Chinese empire. A civil war, or rather feud, lately took place between the two neighbouring departments of Chang-Chao and Tsewen Chao, in the province of Gokien, in which 24,515 houses and 668 huts were pillaged and burnt to the ground, and 130,638 persons killed or wounded. It appears that wars of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the interior of this country, without the Government caring to interfere.



THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA, AND CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

MEXICO.—CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ AND SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th ult., contains an article which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the report of the capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa by the American force under General Scott; though, in the absence of the intermediate papers between the 7th, the latest previous date, and the 16th ult., we are unable to furnish our readers with any details of the operation in question. The loss on the side of the Mexicans is estimated at 1000 men, while the Americans are said to have had only 15 killed and 50 wounded.

The *Journal of Commerce* states:—"On the first day of the present month (April) we published the first authentic intelligence of the battle of Buena Vista, in which General Taylor, with 5000 men, defeated Santa Anna, with 90,000. Since that date, we have announced the recapture of Los Angeles, which had risen against the new authorities in California, and the re-establishment of American rule throughout that territory. Also, the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents in New Mexico. Also, the unconditional surrender of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, with 4000 troops, to the American forces under General Scott. And lastly, the capture of Chihuahua, capital of the state of the same name, by a force under Colonel Doniphan. Such a succession of victories (two of them most important) is something new in our annals, and, it is to be hoped, may lead the Mexican Government, if there be such a Government, to treat for peace."

Vera Cruz is the most important commercial town of the United Mexican States, lying on the south-western shore of the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico. Opposite the town, at the western extremity of the largest shoal, is a rocky island, on which is built the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa; the strait between which and the town is less than 700 yards wide.

The town is built on a level and arid shore, and is inclosed by walls; and the houses are built of a porous white coral, which composes the cliffs on the coast.

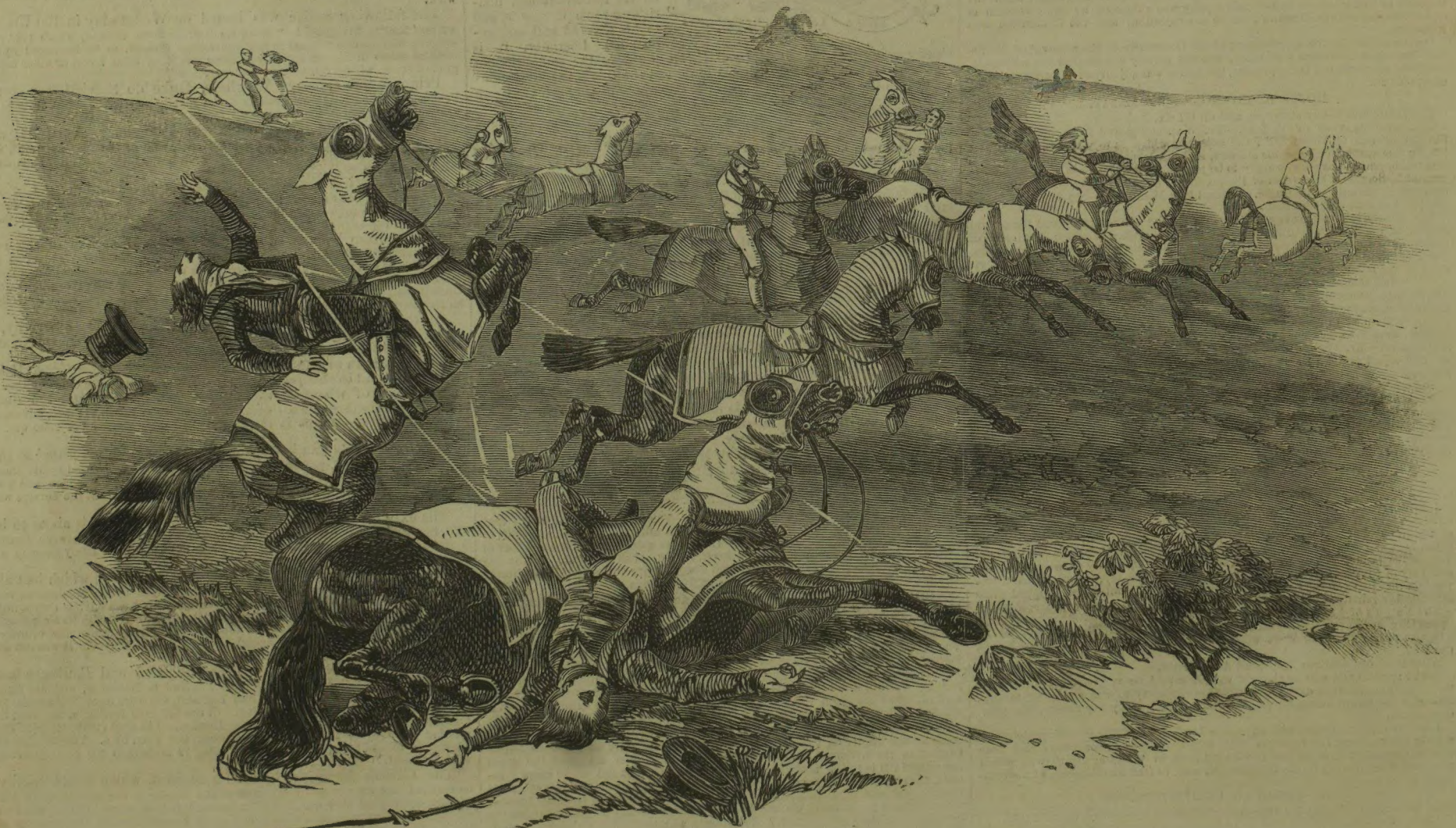
The fortress is of extraordinary strength; and the island on which it is built was visited for the first time by Europeans, under the command of Juan de Grijalva, in 1518; and in the following year Cortes landed his army at the place where the town now stands. For a considerable period after Vera Cruz had thrown off the Spanish yoke, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa continued in the possession of the Spaniards. During this interval, the commerce of Vera Cruz was almost entirely transferred to the port of Alvarado, twelve miles to the south-east.

HORSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

THE illustration represents a fearful accident which happened, a few days since, to two of the horses of Mr. Thomas Dawson, the trainer, at Middleham Moor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It appears that as a string of horses were returning from exercise off the Moor to the adjacent stables, they were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder and lightning; flash upon flash followed in rapid succession, and in another

moment the two rearmost animals (*Little Nell* and *Curiosity*) were struck dead, as was also one of the attendant boys; the other succeeded in disengaging himself from the stricken animal as it fell, and thus escaped. The clothes of the poor boy who was killed were torn from his body, which showed no other mark than a small blue puncture and spot on either side of the thigh, where the lightning had entered. Mr. Dawson's hat was at the same time carried off, though he escaped any further personal harm than a shock to his nervous system, which has caused him to keep his bed for several days. The scene of confusion that ensued was frightful—the lads throwing themselves from the horses in terror, and leaving them to gallop wildly over the moor.

NEW ENGINE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Saturday last was selected as the day for a new engine on this railway, called the *Iron Duke*, to make its first trip in honour of the birthday of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which it did with the ordinary train that arrives at Paddington station at 5.30 p.m. The engine in question has eight wheels, of which the driving wheels are of 8 feet diameter, the remainder 4 feet 6 inches. It has 152 square feet of fire-box. It started from Swindon with six carriages, and attained from that town to Farringdon-road an average speed of about 55 miles. At Reading it got an additional load, making a gross total of 130 tons, with which it acquired a maximum rate of 51½ miles, the last quarter of which was at the rate of 56 miles an hour. In the course of the journey one of the eccentrics got out of order, which occasioned a delay of 17 minutes at Maidenhead, and a slight delay at Slough, which with a stoppage at Didcot of 25 minutes, and also of 9½ at Reading, and 3½ at Walling-ton-road, made the entire loss of time 74 minutes. The average speed acquired between Swindon and London throughout the entire run, taking the above facts into consideration, was 33 miles an hour.



HORSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING ON MIDDLEHAM MOOR.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

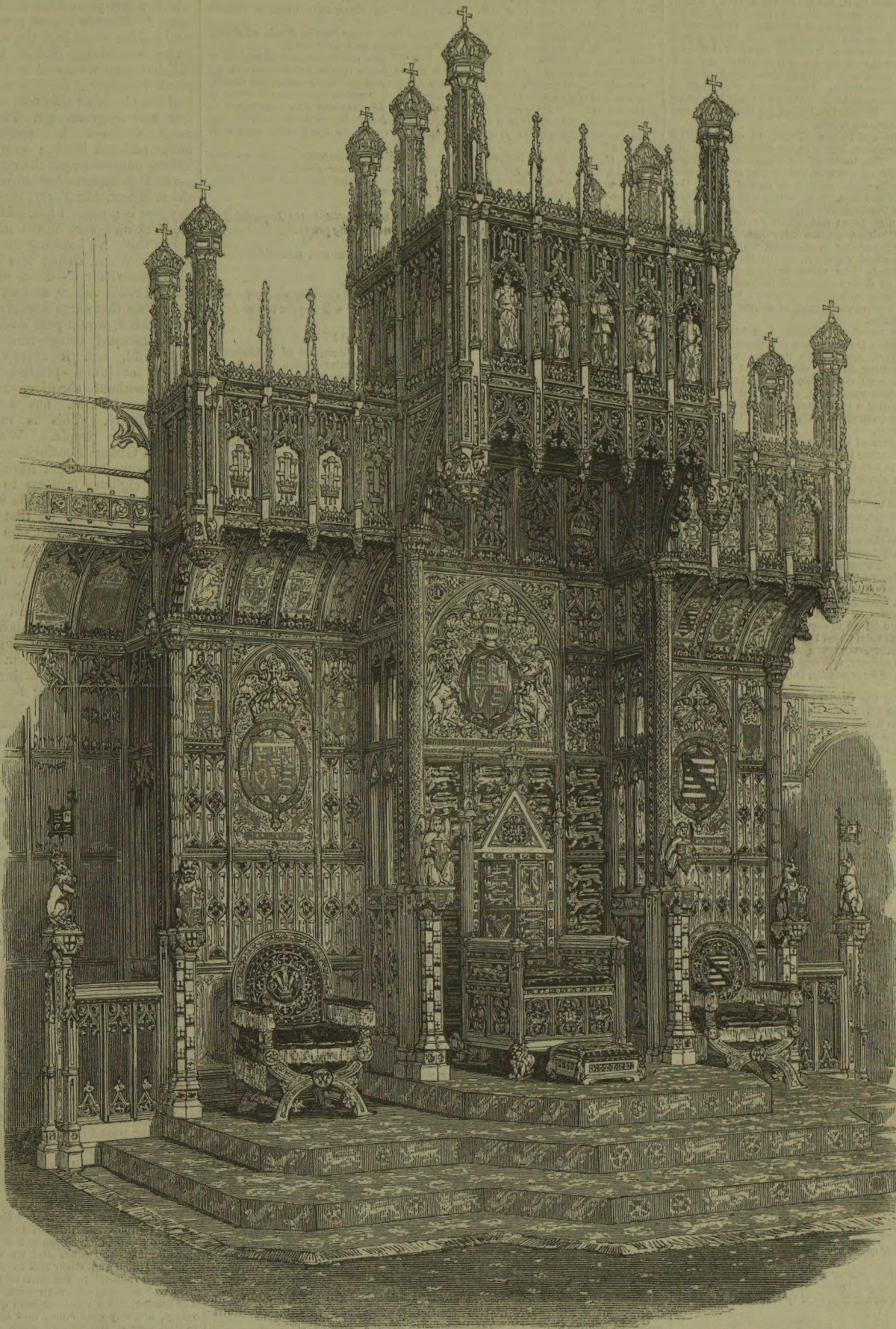
(Continued from page 282.)

THE THRONE.

We this week illustrate the gorgeous Throne and Canopy in the House of Lords, and our illustration gives a faithful portrait of its general form and details; yet both illustration and description can convey but a feeble idea of the golden glories of this most exquisite marvel of art. The intricacy, variety, and appropriateness of its decoration are so wonderful, that many visits to the House must be taken before they are all detected, and every visit will excite still greater admiration at the genius displayed in the design and enrichments of the Throne and its towering Canopy.

The Throne is elevated on steps, the central portion having three, and the sides two steps, covered with a carpet of the richest velvet pile. The ground colour of the carpet is a bright scarlet, and the pattern on it consists of roses and lions, alternately. A gold-coloured fringe borders the carpet.

The Canopy to the Throne is divided into three compartments; the central one, much loftier than the others, for her Majesty, that on the right hand for the Prince of Wales, and that on the left for Prince Albert. The back of the central compartment is paneled in the most exquisite manner. The three lowest tiers have the lions passant of England, carved and gilded, on a red ground, and above them, in a wide panel, arched, and enriched with quatrefoiling, are the Royal Arms of England, surrounded by the Garter, with its supporters, helmet and crest, and an elaborate mantling forming a rich and varied background. The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," is on a horizontal band of a deep blue tint. In small panels, traceried, parallel with the large arched one, are roses, shamrocks, and thistles, clustered together, and crowned; and above them, in double arched panels, the Royal monogram, crowned and interwoven by a cord, are introduced. In a string course immediately above, "Dieu et Mon Droit" is repeated, in perforated letters, and an exquisite brattishing of Greek crosses and fleurs-de-lis crests it. Above the brattishing is a series of five panels, with ogee arches, elaborately traceried, in them. The crests of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, richly carved and gilded, fill the panels. The ceiling is flat, divided into many small squares, by ribs, having most delicately sculptured bosses at their intersections. In the centre, is the monogram V.R., surrounded by a border so beautifully designed and carved, that it defies all power of description. The flat surfaces of the ceiling are enriched by stars painted on them. As before mentioned, the overhanging canopy of the central division projects considerably before the sides, and is supported by spandrels rising from octagonal pillars, having small roses and fleurs-de-lis wrought in trellis-work, with the most exquisite delicacy and marvellousness of execution, upon their several sides. The capitals of these pillars are peculiarly beautiful, so excessively rich in design, having a coronal form, with floreated enrichments. The spandrels are enriched with quatrefoil tracery, and in their angles are representations of St. George and the Dragon, beautifully executed. The front of the canopy is divided into five deeply recessed niches, having ogee moulded arches, quatrefoiled; and, above them, between each niche, is an angular buttress, elaborately ornamented, rising from a foliated pendant, and terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. A bold string course of rich trellage is under the niches, and beneath it, and springing from the before-mentioned pendants, are traceried ogee arches, having quatrefoils in their angles. In the base of each niche is a brattishing of perforated Tudor flower ornament. Above the niches is another string course of elaborate detail, and the whole is finished by a brattishing of exquisite lightness of design. In the niches, on pedestals with floreated capitals, are figures of knights armed cap-a-pie, that in the centre representing St. George vanquishing the Dragon, whilst those on either side hold shields, in form resembling those used in the tournament, on which are emblazoned the emblems of the Knightly Orders of the Garter, the Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The angle buttresses of this canopy have most elaborate pendants, the lower parts, octagonal, being sculptured as coronals, and on the fronts and sides are animals, whence rise angular buttresses of similar pattern to those between the niches, and serving as flying buttresses, above the topmost brattishing, to sustain octagonal shafts, with canopied heads, on the summit of which are open worked Royal crowns. The sides of the canopy have deeply sunken panels, enriched with shields of the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, most beautifully carved, painted, and gilded. Affixed to the pillars supporting the canopy, are octagonal pedestals, ornamented with quatrefoils, and having canopied and groined capitals, on the faces of which are shields charged with the escutcheons of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon these pedestals are figures of



THE NEW THRONE.

winged angels, sitting, and holding shields with the arms of England enamelled upon them.

The paneling at the sides, on either hand of the Chair of State, consists of two rows of open-worked arches, with elaborate tracery, and above them other panels filled with floreated enrichments of the most exuberant fancy.

The side compartments of the canopy are alike in general architectural detail, but differ in heraldic insignia, the one side having the symbols of the Prince of Wales, blended with its architectural features; whilst the other has those relating to Prince Albert. Both compartments are a little in advance of the arched cove to the Peers' gallery; but, like it, they both have coves arching over, and gilded; pillars of rich foil-work are at the angles of the canopy, and, from their beautifully carved capitals, in graceful sweep, is the spandril to support the angle buttresses. Octagonal pedestals, of precisely the same form and ornamentation as those to the central compartment, are affixed to the lower parts of these pillars, having small shields painted on their fronts and sides, with the red cross of St. George. On the pedestal at the Prince of Wales's side, is a lion holding a shield, on which the arms of England are displayed; and on that at Prince Albert's, is an unicorn holding a shield similarly charged.

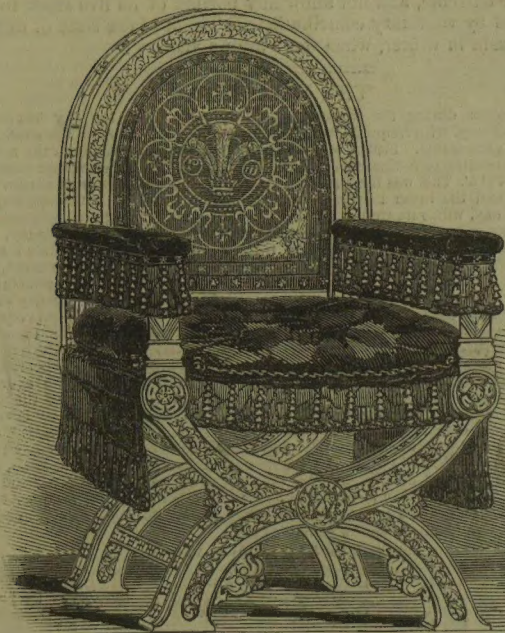
The paneling is alike in both compartments, the lowest row containing fanciful bands, with rich foliage interwoven; the second and third series quatrefoils; and the fourth richly traceried ogee arches. Within the quatrefoils P. W. and P. A., respectively, are carved and gilded, relieved by a deep blue background. The arches in the upper row have shields of arms helmeted and crested with Royal crowns. Tall arched panels, with foliage in the spandrels, display the armorial bearings of the Princes, in all their glory of gold and colours, surrounded by the Garter, and having crowns above them. Exquisitely rich, mantlings twine in varied form about the shields, and the gilded surface of the background is diapered. On blue labels, under the arms, are the respective mottoes, "Ich Dien," and "Treu und Fest," in slightly raised letters. The same mottoes are introduced in the string courses above the paneling, and above them a brattishing of like character to that which is carried round the House. (The arched coves are each divided into four panels by enriched ribs, the two central panels containing shields helmeted and mantled, in which, in the Prince of Wales's Canopy, are the armorial ensigns of the Principality, and the Royal Arms of England; and in Prince Albert's are the escutcheons of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and England; the two outer panels have lions and unicorns sitting, and holding banners displayed, on which are the triple ostrich feathers on an azure ground, and a red cross on a white ground, respectively. The fronts of the side compartments of the canopy are each divided into four panels, having richly traceried ogee arches within them, enshrining the ostrich plume of the Prince of Wales, and the plumed helmet of Prince Albert. Between the panels are slender angular buttresses, with pinnacles, elaborately carved, but of different design to the buttresses on the front of the Queen's canopy. The angle buttresses have exquisite coronal-like pendants, and are similar in arrangement to those described to the Queen's canopy, terminating also in shafts surmounted by crowns.

Trellage work, and elegant brattishing are not spared in the decorations, as may be seen by our illustration. Stretching out on either hand, are dwarf wings, having three open-worked arches within them, enriched by quatrefoil tracery, and other decorations; and, at their extremities, are octagonal pedestals, supported by buttresses, with crocketed pinnacles. The pedestals have canopied and groined capitals, on which are seated the Royal supporters, the Lion and unicorn, holding standards, the shafts of which are of twisted brass, enamelled with the arms of England.

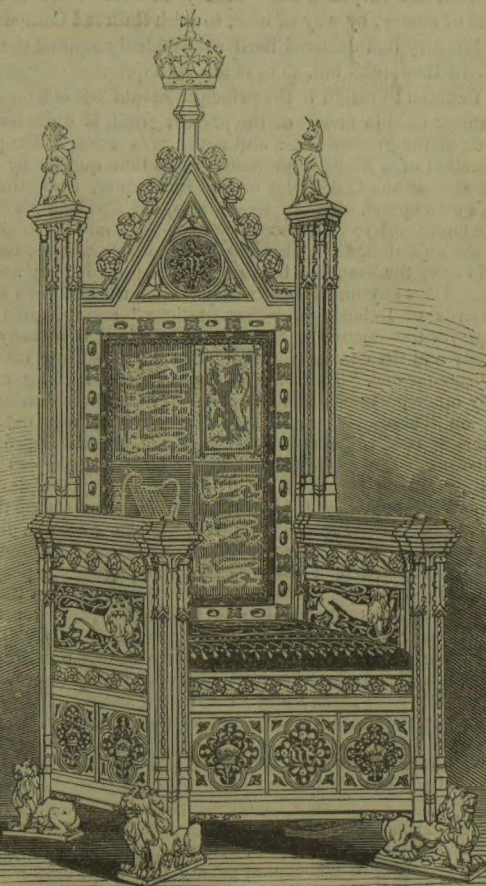
THE CHAIRS OF STATE.

The Queen's Chair of State, or Throne, is particularly splendid in its enrichments. In general outline it is similar to the chair in which the Sovereigns of England have been wont to sit at their coronations, but in detail it differs widely

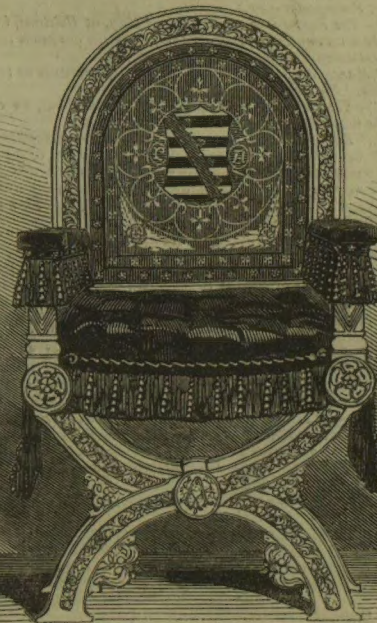
from its plain prototype. The legs of the Chair, resting upon four lions couchant, have pinnated buttresses on each side, those at the back being, of course, considerably higher than the front ones. The base of the Chair is deeply moulded, and in the front and back are three sunken panels containing quatrefoils, having crowns in their centres, with sprays of roses, shamrocks, and thistles radiating from them. In similar quatrefoiled panels at the sides the Royal monogram V. R. is repeated. On a broad bar below the seat is a rich border of roses amidst leaves. The arms of the Chair are boldly moulded, and in the sunken panels beneath them, in pierced work, are lions passant, surrounded by most elaborate trellage. On moulded capitals, above



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHAIR.



HER MAJESTY'S CHAIR.



PRINCE ALBERT'S CHAIR.

the pinnacles to the back legs, a lion and unicorn are seated holding scrolls. The back of the Chair is gabled, of lofty pitch; and within it, in a circle, is the exquisitely quaterfoiled ornament, of eight points, we have selected for our initial letter. It represents the monogram V. R. entwined by a cord; and whilst, from a circular border, eight trefoil-shaped sprays radiate into the quaterfoiled mouldings of the points. The angles of the gables are floreated. On the exterior ridge of the gable eight sprigs of roses are sculptured, and form a bold crocketing, whilst from its apex rises an octagonal moulded stem to support a richly-decorated crown. A broad border surrounds the square part of the back of the Chair, on which are, alternately, large and brilliant egg-shaped pieces of rock crystal, and lions within quaterfoils enamelled. The addition of crystals as enrichments to the Throne is a peculiarly happy idea, as the effect, the sparkling brilliancy they impart, is most charming. Within this border are the Royal arms of England, worked in exquisite embroidery on velvet.

The State Chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, are exactly alike in form and general details, the only variations being in the embroidery on the velvet backs, and in the monograms. The backs of the Chairs are circular-headed, and the legs are curved in the form known as the curule, or X-shaped, strengthened by bars. A most exquisite floriated pattern is carved round the back, and a similar one on the fronts of the legs, under which a boldly-carved flower sprays out. Similar flowers are at the angles of intersections of the legs; and in the front is a richly-foliated circular boss; and where the shafts for the arms take their rise, circular bosses, containing roses, are introduced. The shafts have moulded bases, and are enriched with carving in diamond-wise. The bars between the legs have small quaterfoils carved on them, and on the rims round the back, &c., a similar pattern is sculptured. The velvet backs are most magnificent specimens of embroidery, and in design command unqualified praise, elaborate ornament and appropriateness being so happily blended. We must describe the embroidery work of each Chair separately, and, of course, commence with that pertaining to the Prince of Wales.

Within borders of gimp, secured by rose-headed nails, is a broad circle, containing semicircles, having at their points trefoils; this surrounds a narrow band of blue, ornamented with white spots, and within this are worked the Ostreich Plume of the Prince of Wales, issuing from a coronet, and having the motto "Ich Dien" beneath it. In circles on either side of the Plume are the letters P. W. respectively. Within the eight semicircles, are worked alternately Greek crosses and fleurs-de-lis, thus forming a regal coronal round the plume; and in the spandrels of the semicircles are quaterfoils. The cushion to the seat is of crimson velvet, and is richly embroidered.

Prince Albert's Chair has similar borders of gimp, and also a series of eight semicircles, within a broad border, terminating in trefoils; but the enrichments within these are of fleurs-de-lis only, thus forming a coronal of lily flowers, instead of lilies and crosses. Within this circle the arms of Prince Albert are worked on a shield, and, in circles at the sides of the latter, the letters P. A. are elegantly worked. The chairs were made by Messrs. Webb, of Bond-street.

As every portion of her Majesty's Throne, and the Chairs for the Princes, is gilded, some idea may be formed of their excessively splendid appearance; and, standing as they do under a canopy of the richest design, glowing with gold and colours, they produce an effect absolutely bewildering, from its gorgeousness—and certainly no English Monarch ever sat upon a throne of such consummate magnificence as this prepared for her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Footstool to the Queen's Throne is of oblong shape, about one foot four inches in length. It is supported by feet, having floreated enrichments on their under sides; and round its sides is a series of small sunken panels, having pierced quaterfoils within them, and all are gilded to correspond to the Throne. The top is covered with the richest crimson velvet, and is gorgeously embroidered in gold. The pattern is a rose of eight leaves, within a circular border, from whence small roses spray out towards the corners, and the whole is inclosed in a border, to the outer form of the Footstool, of fleurs-de-lis, &c. The tassels are of crimson silk and gold thread.

In the enlarged representation we give of the Chairs of State, to show them more in detail, it will be perceived that the Chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert are too large in proportion to her Majesty's Throne; the reader will, therefore, bear in mind that it is only in the GENERAL view of Throne and Canopy that the relative proportions of the Chairs are preserved.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 9.—Rogation Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 10.—Length of Day, 15h. 16m.
TUESDAY, 11.—No real night in Scotland.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—The day has increased 7h. 37m. since the Shortest Day.
THURSDAY, 13.—Holy Thursday.—Ascension Day.—Old May Day.
FRIDAY, 14.—New Moon at 3h. 23m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 15.—Day breaks at 1h. 6m.—Twilight ends at 10h. 47m.
The two bright planets Venus and Jupiter are still splendid objects during the evenings: the former planet, during this week, is crossing the Milky Way, and moving towards a point south of the two stars, Castor and Pollux. Mars and Saturn are near together, and may be seen near the eastern horizon, before sunrise.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 8 30 A 9 12 M 10 12 H 10 23	M 9 12 A 10 12 M 11 0 H 11 13	M 10 12 A 11 0 M 11 13 H 11 23	M 11 0 A 11 13 M 11 23 H 11 33	M 11 13 A 11 23 M 11 33 H 11 44	M 11 23 A 11 33 M 11 44 H 11 54	M 11 33 A 11 44 M 11 54 H 12 04

* * During Wednesday there will be only one time of high water, which will take place at noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omega."—The date of the earliest English Newspaper known is 1622; still, this could hardly be considered as a vehicle of general information, such as was established by Sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663. "The English Mercury," of 1658, giving an account of the Spanish Armada in the British Channel, long believed to be the earliest English newspaper, and one of the British Museum rarities, was, in 1839, discovered to be a forgery, "for the nonce." (See "Popular Errors," pp. 238—239.)
"M. E. W."—Consult a treatise on Oology.
"Nachforscher." Peterborough, should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners of the District.
"Zeta."—Fairs and Wakes are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A.D. 886.—Spelman.
"Viz Ascripior." Dudley, has the correct title of the work, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"Vulcan." Worcestershire.—Mlle. Lind's engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre is understood to be for the season. The "provincial tour" is improbable.
"Longfield." Manchester.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding," 2s. 6d.
"H. H. J." had better consult a Solicitor.
"O. T. O." will be liable.
"H. A." Portsea, is thanked for the hint; but, our present intention is to confine our very successful illustrations of the New House of Lords to this Journal.
"Q." Dublin.—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.
"J. D. R." Birmingham.—Mr. Balmain does not appear to have published any Supplement to his useful "Lessons on Chemistry."
"Akka." Chelsea.—Palestine is 150 miles in length, north and south, and nearly as much in extreme breadth. At present, it forms a part of Syria, being included under the pachaliks of Damascus, Akka, and Tripoli, and forming part of the vicereignty of the Pacha of Egypt.
"K. L." Glasgow.—The 19th Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened at the "National Gallery," on Monday last; this being the tenth exhibition since the removal of the Academy from Somerset House.
"A Sailor."—Buckhuysen and Vanderelde are the most celebrated marine painters of the Dutch School. Buckhuysen's works of a tempestuous character are superior to those of Vanderelde, beautiful as the works of the latter unquestionably are in subjects of mild and tranquil character.
"F. F. H." Pangbourne.—See "The Gardener's Monthly Volume." (Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.)
"E. G. C."—The Furry Day, on the 8th of May, at Helstone, in Cornwall, is supposed to be a corruption of Flora's Day, from the garlands commonly then worn. (See "Gentleman's Magazine," June, 1790.)
"Veritas." Manchester.—We cannot give any information as to the Picture Lottery in question. We eschew all lotteries.
"Agricola."—The statement is not altogether correct; but, we cannot undertake to specify the respective claims of the architects named.
"W. E. H." Kirton.—We do not remember to have received the Coin in question.
"Andrew." Sunderland.—We are not up in the statistics of fat pigs, and have never heard of one weighing a ton. Many years since, there was fatted at Dorking a hog to the weight of 104 stone, or 832lb.; and it was computed that, if fatted proportionally, it would have weighed nearly 200 stone. This animal exceeded the famous Northumberland hog of the year 1543.
"D. and H." Stoke Newington.—We have not room.
"E. C." should consult our Journal.
"A Constant Patron."—We cannot recommend a better book for your purpose than "Booth's Principles of English Composition."
"R. U. and Son." Minorities, are thanked.
"J. R." Dromore.—We do not recommend any lottery, Foreign or English.
"J. O." Malton.—The lines are by a contributor:—"L."
"Enquirer." should apply to a Philosophical Instrument Maker; as, Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheapside.
"C. J. L."—The "distinguishing astronomer" referred to in Professor Challis's Report on the New Planet was Le Verrier. The name of Neptune was first given to the Planet by the French Board of Longitude, with the sanction of Le Verrier himself. It is more analogous to the other mythological names of the Planets than "Le Verrier" would have been. (See Athenæum, Feb. 20 and 27.)
"Souscripteur." Bath.—Meadows's "Spanish Dictionary."
"C. M. S." Richmond.—Declined.
"Tyro."—See the History of Wood Engraving, with beautiful Illustrations, in the 4th Volume of our Journal.
"Seacombe."—Mrs. Malaprop is in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." The character is not, however, we believe, Sheridan's original conception.
"Admirer."—The price of admission to the Pit of Her Majesty's Theatre, if paid at the doors, is 10s. 6d.; but Tickets may generally be bought of music-sellers for 8s. 6d.
"S. M."—Declined.
"A Constant Reader and Subscriber."—The series of designs is, certainly, original.
"B. N." Huddersfield.—To which Bee-hive does our Correspondent refer?—"The Barrel Hive," by Sholl.

"Omico."—The Derby will, this year, be run for on the 19th inst.; the Oaks on the 21st.
"H. H." Suffolk.—We cannot precisely tell.
"W. G. A."—See Bourn's work on Railway Engineering.
"W. C. M."—"A pair of scissors" is correct. "Sir Roger wore a pair of scissors in his pocket." (See Arbuthnot.)
"A Dueller among the Welsh Rocks."—Oology is the name for the Study of Birds' Eggs. In the matters of the heads and complexion we cannot assist.
"An Irish Subscriber."—"Shall" and "Will" are the Scylla and Charybdis of our Grammarians. Mr. Booth devotes a few pages of the Introduction to his valuable "Analytical Dictionary," to the application of these troublesome auxiliaries, and claims attention to the following Rule, "which embraces the whole of the subject:—"If the speaker is nominative to the verb, and also determines its accomplishment; or, if he is neither the nominative to the verb, nor determines its accomplishment, the proper auxiliary is WILL: in every other case it is SHALL."
"O. B. C." Kingston, informs us that Kirk, the Dublin sculptor, has a mask which was taken from the face of Oliver Cromwell, after death. Our Correspondent adds: "Should the Protector's Statue be admitted into the New Houses of Parliament, ought not his mask to be copied?"
"W. O. S." Brighton.—Probably, next week.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The height of the Venus de Medici, in the Imperial Gallery, at Florence, is 4ft. 11½ inches, without the supporting plinth.
"G. W." Windmill-street.—The weight is correct.
* * Replies to a few Heraldic and Genealogical Questions are, unavoidably, deferred till next week.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—We are compelled, by pressure of news, to omit the details of the Lighting and Ventilation; but they will appear in our next.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Three Cousins. By Mrs. Trollope. Vol. 1.—Heroines of Shakespeare. Part 12.—Manual of Cage Birds.—Wyld's Popular Atlas. No. 3.—Glenny's Monthly Review. No. 1.—Journal of a Residence in Portugal.—A Year of Consolation. By Mrs. Butler.—Dr. Stebbing's Letter to Lord John Russell.—Bradshaw's Railway Guide, for May.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847.

THE three Parliamentary events of the week have been the advance of a Loan to Irish Railways, the passing the Factory Bill, and the re-modelling of the Poor Law Commission. With respect to the Loan, the Government consents to it in the teeth of its own declarations on Lord George Bentinck's "comprehensive measure;" on the Factory Bill, the Ministry is divided; part of the Cabinet thinking it a good and safe measure, while the other part regard it as the one thing that will ruin the nation; and in reconstructing the Poor Law Commission, it is very evident that the Ministry is driven to act considerably against its will; but there are some things "too bad" for defence, and the careless ease with which the Poor Law Commissioners dispensed with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, is among them; so it is re-modelled, and one of the Commissioners and a Secretary are henceforth to sit in Parliament, to relieve the Home Secretary from the badgering of Anti-Poor Law members, and bear the onslaughts of those ferocious philanthropists, who, like Mr. Ferrand, in their love for the people, have neither pity, love, nor mercy, for such of their fellow men as are Ministers and Commissioners. Lord John Russell reserves to the Crown the full right of re-appointing the present Commissioners, if it thinks fit; the report of the Committee of the House of Commons does not appear to have completely overthrown them. The arrangement will remove a constant source of annoyance from the Home Secretary; he will no longer have to keep himself continually *en rapport* with Somerset House, or to plead want of "official information" to a sudden query as to some stupendous case of abuse and mal-administration. Nor will the House tolerate from the Parliamentary Commissioner that ignorance of particular facts which was excusable in a Secretary of State, who has such an enormous weight of business on his shoulders. The Commissioner will be expected to know something more than "what he had seen in the public journals," which is so frequently the extent of official knowledge; if the Poor-Law functionary is not fully informed on details, he must be prepared for every variety of Parliamentary attack—sledge-hammer blows from Mr. Ferrand, cuts from the dissecting knife of Mr. Wakley, and the rapier thrusts of Mr. Roebuck—all three having in them "something dangerous," which it has often been officially prudent to fear. The scene at the Home Office, which was described with such effect before the Committee—Sir James Graham closeted with a Commissioner, and asking, with respect to a very bad case indeed, "now what am I to tell the House about this?"—can never occur again. If the Commissioners get themselves into a difficulty, they will have to get themselves out of it as well as they can. And this perpetual appearance before the public in "a questionable shape" will, no doubt, have no small influence on their administration. If the Commission fail under this modified and improved constitution, it will be dissolved altogether; nothing can stand against a succession of changes, and the English public soon becomes intolerant, when the tendency towards mismanagement appears incurable.

NOTHING has surprised the "Money Market" more than the advance of money, by way of loan, to Irish Railroad Companies, after the Ministry had declared itself so decidedly against the principle of Lord Bentinck's bill, as to make it a question of "confidence," and threaten to resign if the principle should be affirmed. Every argument used in favour of the present grant, is quite as strong in favour of the greater plan; and never was such a complete condemnation of a Minister pronounced, as that quoted by Mr. Roebuck against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from that gentleman's own speech of a few weeks ago; he declared then that the State ought not to be a money-lender; and now he makes it one. But the objection, after what has been done during the last year, is a vain one; the State has become a money-lender on an immense scale. Does any one know exactly how much has been lent to the landlords of Ireland, in "Presentations" and "Public Works?" Whatever the amount is, the loss of one-half is already contemplated; and the chance of getting the other half we take to be a very slender one. Then the State has been lending money for many other purposes; it had advanced money for draining lands; and on Tuesday evening a further advance was made to the owners of land in Ireland for purposes of general improvement in agriculture. To start an objection "on principle" to the State lending money is rather absurd, after that principle has been adopted in a thousand instances. If lending can secure the advantages to be derived from giving, it is the better course; money laid out where it will reproduce itself, is better bestowed than in spoiling the roads of a whole nation, and paying the people wages for what is misallotted labour. It is evident now that the Government opposition to Lord George Bentinck's plan was too indiscriminating. It might well have been grounded on the difficulty of advancing, or encouraging the advancement of, so large a sum as eighteen millions; but the objection on principle was untenable, and has quickly been given up by those who made it.

It seems the destiny of the Whigs to be unlucky in their finance; the era of deficiencies, loans, and "pressure," appears inevitably that in which they hold office. At the present moment, with all these advances, loans, relief, added to the perpetual drain of the railway calls on private resources, money is becoming daily more scarce, and the ordinary transactions of business and credit are unusually difficult. Why is this? Are we, as a nation, more alarmed by the spending of our capital among ourselves, than when we exported twice as many millions a year to be expended in gunpowder,

beef, and subsidies to foreign Powers, in a war for no earthly purpose but to compel France to receive as King, a Bourbon whom the people detested, and whose successor it kicked off the throne within a few years after all our blood and millions had placed him there? How is it that a war expenditure never alarms our practical public, while half the amount employed among ourselves produces something like a panic? We spent millions on the Afghanistan war, and had a whole army destroyed, with no one result whatever; there was scarcely a remark made about it, and the Generals who commanded the expedition that led to defeat and disgrace, got Peerages and pensions. The Government ventures to spend a million, and a half in a noble national fabric; every farthing of the money circulates among ourselves; yet the expenditure is grumbled and grumbled at—the Department that superintends the works is censured—and the architect, Mr. Barry, gets little but abuse: the debate of Monday last is a proof of it. Had Mr. Barry been a very mediocre General, and very much mismanaged a very useless campaign; and if the mere bull-dog courage of his men had got him out of a position where defeat was all but certain, it would have been a "brilliant victory"—there would have been no end to the orations about British valour, and all the rest of it: and the same House of Commons that carps at every thousand pounds spent as if it carried ruin with it, would pass a vote of thanks to a Chief who, by good luck, escaped being ruined. Drain the nation of its blood and gold, and it thanks and rewards you. employ that wealth at home—produce by it a triumph of art or enterprise, without shedding any blood at all, and there is not only no honour, but a good deal of positive blame and unpopularity. This is rather unaccountable in a practical, business-like people. We will put it to any one whether, if Lord George Bentinck had, as a General (and had he continued in the army he might have been one), caused the positive loss for ever of eighteen millions to this country, in a campaign at the other end of the world, he would have been visited with such a torrent of ridicule as that poured upon him on account of his plan for laying out that sum at home, with an absolute certainty of its return? No; his destruction of that amount of capital would have been rewarded by a Peerage and a pension for three lives. At the present moment, if the Government was carrying on a furious war, and raising from the people, as it did during the last struggle, one hundred and three millions a year in taxes, there would, probably, be less alarm than there is now on account of a loan of eight millions being required by the Exchequer, and because the public has undertaken to spend some millions a month in making railroads. Something too much may have been attempted at once; but, looking at the enormous sums which have been raised by taxation, and spent uselessly in war, it does not seem reasonable that business should be so much deranged by expenditure at home, in time of peace.

HAMPTON COURT.

AMONG the Miscellaneous Estimates yearly voted, is a sum of £118,000 for keeping in repair the various Palaces which, like Hampton Court, Kew, and Kensington, have ceased to be Royal residences, though still Crown property: the expense of keeping up the Gardens and Parks attached to them, is also included in the above Estimate. As the public is freely admitted to these grounds, and as Hampton Court has become one of the most pleasant places of popular resort near London, the return of gratification for money is greater than in the case of any other vote of the year. But, as the exact amount expended on each place is not given, there has been some discussion on the point, and the agitation has drawn forth a statement of a grievance on a peculiarly silent and helpless class of beings, which we should have thought had no connection whatever with the debates or Mr. Hume. But the spirit of Economy in pence has, it seems, stopped an allowance formerly made for feeding the gold-fish in the basin in front of Hampton Court Palace: famine is in their waters, and the finny people are represented as distressingly importunate, in their own way, to visitors. They have, as Sir James Graham said of the Irish, the "liberty of begging;" but, in the dependents of a wealthy monarchy, this state of things is discreditably; and we extract from the *Times* the following plea for the famishing tenants of the Royal Fishpond, in the hopes that public opinion, "directed to the subject," may ameliorate their condition. The fountain is not allowed to play, on account of the expense of clearing and repairing the pipes! and the *Times* remarks.

Nor has retrenchment stopped short at this point. Not only has the water been cut off by the great Ministerial Company, but even the inhabitants of the reservoir and the pool have been left to find themselves in food. Rates and rations have been stopped alike, and we are credibly informed that half a hundred-weight of gold and silver fish in the central pond of the gardens have for some time been reduced to the alms of the faithful for their daily subsistence. The "Board" acknowledges their need, but has resolutely declined to supply crumbs. The instinct of the tribe has been quickened into intelligence by such cutting severity, and any visitor may now see the party-coloured mendicants crowding up to the side of the pool in mute appeal from the tyranny of the Woods and Forests, and asking from private contributions the allowance they deserve from the Crown. There never was such retrenchment since Frederick the Great cut off Voltaire's sugar; and, unhappily, the fish cannot imitate the philosopher, who revenged himself by embezzling the pension which was no longer paid.

The development of the fishy intellect by deprivation of food is an old process:

What taught the parrot human notes to try,
'Twas witty want fierce hunger to appease.

So says Perseus, but in his time the practice had not been brought to bear on fishes. The Romans, indeed, rather over fed the inhabitants of their watery preserves, and used to throw the carps a slave now and then, to give them a *gout* and flavour. This was a decided excess, and reprehensible; but the Government should avoid the other extreme, and not allow any portion of its live stock to be supported by voluntary contributions. Think of the state of things in that basin in winter, when there are no visitors!

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week has been very variable; the sky has been generally cloudy, with frequent rain falling; and the direction of the wind has been very changeable. Friday was a cloudy day; the wind was from the S.W., the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 32°; and its average temperature was 46° 5'. This was the last day of April, during which an inch of rain was collected, and the mean temperature of the month was 45°. Saturday, May 1, was a cold day, with rain frequently falling; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 26°; the average temperature of the day was 45°. Sunday, the wind blew from the S.S.W. generally, till 6h. 45m., p.m. At this time the direction suddenly changed to the N., and a squall of rain and wind occurred, accompanied by a considerable darkness; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass, was 36°; and the average temperature of the day was 51½. Monday, May 2, cold, cloudy, unpleasant day; occasional heavy rain was falling; the wind very variable in direction; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 28°; and the average temperature of the day was 43° only. Tuesday was stormy during the morning; the wind was from the E., and the sky was about one-half covered by clouds; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 36°, and the average temperature of the day was 46°. Wednesday was generally a fine day; the wind in the morning gradually changed from E to S; the sky was frequently covered by heavy dark clouds; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 29°, and the average temperature of the day was 49½. Thursday was a fine day; the morning was bright and clear; a good many clouds collected about noon, and the amount of cloud after noon was variable. The direction of the wind till noon was S.S.W., and afterwards W. and S.W. The lowest readings of a thermometer, on grass, was 30°, and the average temperature of the day was 50½. The average temperature of the week was 47½.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

	April 30	the highest during the day was 56½ deg. and the lowest was 37 deg
Friday, May 1	58½
Saturday, May 2	62
Sunday, May 3	51½
Monday, May 4	52
Tuesday, May 5	60½
Wednesday, May 6	60
Thursday, May 7	60
Blackheath, Friday, May 7, 1847.

J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—On Monday, at a special meeting of the Farmers' Club, it was resolved by a large majority to express in the form of resolutions a decided opinion as to the removal of this market from the centre of the metropolis. The resolutions were—“1. That the removal of Smithfield Market is highly desirable. 2. That the day of market be changed from Monday to Tuesday.”

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION.—An extensive range of buildings are now in course of erection in King-street, Westminster, extending from Charles-street to Gardner's-lane, and covering about an acre of ground, intended as a Central Police Station, where men entering the Metropolitan Police will undergo their probationary instruction previous to being drafted to their different divisions.

THE ROYAL ENTRANCE TO THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday the ceiling and groined roof of her Majesty's grand entrance to the new Houses of Parliament were completed, and the whole of the ponderous scaffold, &c. is in course of removal.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday a general rise of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf of wheaten bread took place throughout the metropolis. Bread of inferior quality is now 9d., and the best, 11d. the 4lb. loaf.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Tuesday, the picture by Raffaele, recently purchased by the trustees of the National Gallery for 1000 guineas, of the executors of the late Lady Sykes, was exhibited to the public in the gallery. The frame containing the picture, which is on a very small scale, is divided into two compartments, the upper containing the picture, and the lower, the original drawing or tracing for it; the frame being enclosed in a beautiful mahogany cabinet. The situation selected for this fine addition to the national collection is between the picture of “St. Cecilia,” by Raffaele, and “The Vision of St. Jerome,” by Parmegiano, on the south side of the large room.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of the College, at their session on Saturday last, approved of a scheme for the application of the dividends of the funds produced by the £3,000 bequeathed to the College by the late Mr. Holway, banker, of Hereford. In compliance with the wish expressed by the testator, they determined that the dividends should be appropriated to paying the school fees of boys in the school distinguished for their merit, who need pecuniary assistance in their education, the head master from time to time to report to the Council the names and circumstances of pupils deserving such an exhibition. The Council had the satisfaction of conferring the first exhibition on Thomas Hood, the son of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, the poet. At the same session the Council appointed Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, of Manchester, to the newly instituted professorship of descriptive machinery.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LAW AS REGARDS PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, gave a decision to the effect that the fact of an individual's name being included in the list of members of the Committee was no evidence against him.

The case was that of Parrott v. Blunt and Cornfoot. It was an action brought by an advertising agent against the defendants as members of the Provisional Committee of the Jamaica Southern, Eastern, and Northern Railway, to recover a considerable sum of money for advertisements inserted in various newspapers respecting that Company. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Erie, at the sittings in Middlesex after Trinity Term, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. In the following term, a rule nisi was obtained to show cause why a nonsuit should not be entered, or why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury as against the defendant Cornfoot. Mr. Sergeant Chadwick Jones and Mr. Wordsworth, on Wednesday, appeared to show cause against the rule.

The Court, without hearing Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Willes, who attended in support of the rule, held that there was nothing in this case to distinguish it from those of “Reynell v. Lewis,” and “Wylde v. Hopkins.” The publication of the defendant's name as a Provisional Committeeman, without proof of any authority from him, could have no effect to bind him; and the only other evidence produced against him was the simple fact of his having called at the Company's office, and received a prospectus containing his name. But it was not proved that he afterwards acted as a Provisional Committeeman, and he was not heard of again until the 1st December, when he wrote a letter, stating that he had altogether withdrawn from the concern. Upon these facts it could not be said that there was any authority, express or implied, to warrant the Directors in pledging the name of Cornfoot; and, as to the letter, it was a disclaimer on his part of all connexion with the Company. The rule must, therefore, be made absolute for entering a nonsuit.

POLICE.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON'S ANSWER TO THE APPLICATION OF THE COUNTESS.

The Earl of Mornington attended on Tuesday, before Mr. Bingham, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET Office, in obedience to a summons, to show cause why he neglected to maintain his wife, Helena Countess of Mornington, whereby she had become chargeable to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

Mr. Clarkson, his Lordship's professional adviser, and his Lordship retired out of court, and had a consultation in the library for about an hour. On their return, Mr. Smith, the relieving officer of St. George's, said: “Sir, this is an application on the part of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, against the Earl of Mornington, to compel his Lordship to consent to allow Helena, his wife, a sufficient maintenance for her support. It is unusual for ladies in Lady Mornington's station in life to make applications of this sort through the agency of a police-court, but she has been sworn to the truth of her statement of utter destitution; and she has declared that she is destitute, and has been for a length of time dependent upon Mr. Thomas, of Hatchett's Hotel, for support. The parish was anxious to avoid this application, and it was hoped that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties would have been entered into; but, as this has not been done, the parish has been obliged to proceed.”

Mr. Clarkson: Sir, I apprehend that, in your correct judgment, you will decide that the subject-matter of this inquiry by no means entitles me to cross-examine that party through whom this application of the parish officers originates, as to the circumstances of her life, or with reference to the enormous sums dispensed by Lord Mornington for her support. I am not permitted to go into the circumstances which have placed the party who, at the instance of others, has presented this means of annoyance to Lord Mornington. I am prohibited by Lord Mornington, who is desirous of sparing pain to the distinguished members of his own family, from eliciting these particulars by cross-examination; therefore, the only question open is, as to the distress which Lady Mornington says she endures; whether that distress has been provoked by Lady Mornington's own extravagance, or by the absence of means from Lord Mornington, it is not necessary to inquire. The sums advanced by the parish of St. George will be repaid by Lord Mornington. I will not enter into private transactions further than to state that it is only three weeks ago that £300 a year on security was offered to Lady Mornington. Lady Mornington declined the offer, possibly because she conceives that, by certain instruments now under investigation in a superior Court, she is entitled to more. I have, however, his Lordship's directions to state that, if the Court really thinks he ought to pay money to the parish officers for Lady Mornington's support, he will readily and cheerfully do so; but, if this application is intended to annoy and worry the noble person for whom I appear, or the eminent members of his family—I do not complain of what has publicly appeared; the public has a right to know what passes in a Court of Justice—but I say if, in truth, the object of this proceeding be to obtain for Lady Mornington a substantial maintenance from Lord Mornington—

Mr. Bingham: I must stop you here, Mr. Clarkson, to say that this cannot be the object of the application, as such a result as you hint at is not within my jurisdiction.

Mr. Clarkson: You heard a statement the other day calculated to create a certain impression. However, on the part of Lord Mornington, I am here to bow to your decision, whether it be for a maintenance prospectively or retrospectively, for Lady Mornington; and to engage on the part of Lord Mornington that payment shall be kept up until such time as a superior court decides on the amount of income Lady Mornington is entitled to. If, then, Lady Mornington's object be to obtain a permanent provision for her support, that provision shall be provided. And, lastly, whatever may be his Lordship's privileges in right of the dignity he holds, I am authorised by his Lordship to say that he should feel ashamed to avail himself of any privilege, and that he is quite ready to attend to the order of the Court.

A gentleman, named Manning, who accompanied Lady Mornington when the previous application was made, rose and begged to be allowed to say a few words.

Mr. Bingham: Unless you attend professionally I must request you to sit down. I do not know who you are, but it is not permitted to hear parties not professional.

Mr. Clarkson, on the part of Lord Mornington: I can have no objection to hear whatever that gentleman may have to say to the Court.

Mr. Manning: I only rose for the purpose of paying a compliment to the learned gentleman, for the discreet way in which he has conducted the case, and to give a complete denial to the insinuation that Lady Mornington's distress had arisen from any extravagance on her part.

Mr. Bingham: It is unnecessary to address the Court, the matter being now at an end. I must deal with the case in the same way as I deal with ordinary applications from parish officers who apply for an order on a husband to maintain his wife. I must have all reasonable expenses and outlay on the part of the parish satisfied. The applicant is not young, and appears infirm, and she must have relief accordingly. If the sum paid by the parish for such relief be repaid, that is all the parish can require, and there is an end of the case.

Mr. Clarkson: Lord Mornington has recently paid five guineas into the hands of the parish officers for the use of Lady Mornington. We submit to the decision of the Court cheerfully.

Mr. Bingham: I can only deal with this case as the case of a pauper receiving relief in the workhouse, that pauper being infirm and advanced in life. I can make no distinction between this and any other case in the workhouse. The only difference in these cases is, that some require, from age or infirmity, more relief than others; but I have no power to sanction more than ordinary assistance.

Mr. Smith: With respect to the five guineas, I received the money for Lady Mornington under a pledge that I would not say from whom it came.

Lord Mornington: I thought it advisable then that it should not be mentioned where the money came from. I think it right to state now that I gave it.

Mr. Smith: Lady Mornington refused to receive it as soon as she was told this she was not to know the person's name who sent it.

All the parties then left the court.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT-SHIP, AND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY PASSENGERS.

We are sorry to have to record the loss of the ship *Exmouth*, under very painful circumstances, the loss of life being very great.

According to the statement of three sailors, the sole survivors of the wreck, and who arrived in Glasgow on Saturday evening, the *Exmouth*, of 320 tons, Isaac Booth, of Sunderland, master, sailed from Londonderry for Quebec between three and four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 25th ult., with a light south west breeze. She had a crew of 11 men (inclusive of the captain), and about 240 emigrants, consisting principally of small farmers and tradesmen, with their families. Many were females and children going out to join their fathers and protectors, who had already settled in Canada. There were also three cabin passengers, young unmarried ladies of the middle classes, two of them being sisters, on their way to join their relatives at St. John, New Brunswick. The vessel was registered for 165 passengers; but, as two children count as one adult, and as a very large proportion were under age—there being only about 60 men amongst the passengers—the survivors of the wreck think that the total number of these ill-fated emigrants must have amounted to 240.

The ship lost sight of land about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The breeze, which had been light in the morning, increased to a gale during the day, and about eleven p.m. it came in terrific squalls, accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. They then furled the fore and main sails. The wind, which had been to the westward at first, veered northerly, and the storm increased in violence, which blew the two top-sails from the bolt-ropes. The crew then commenced to bend other topsails, which they furled; but about three in the morning they were blown from the gaskets. The ship was now driving to the southward and eastward. The reason of the master not standing to the westward, where he would have ample sea room, was for the purpose of attaining some harbour of refuge, where he might repair damages, and replace the sails.

On Monday forenoon the long-boat was unshipped by the force of the seas, which broke over the vessel, and in the course of the same forenoon the bulwarks were stove in, and the life boat washed away. The gale continued with the same violence during the whole of Monday night and Tuesday.

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night (the 27th ult.), land, and a light, were seen on the starboard quarter, which Captain Booth, at first, took to be the light on the Island of Tory, off the north-west coast of Ireland, and, in the belief that he thus had ample sea-room in the course he was steering, he bore along. As he drifted near the land, however, and observed that the light was a flashing, instead of a stationary one, he became conscious of his error and dangerous position, and made every effort to repair it, by bringing the ship farther to the northward and westward; and, with the view of “clawing” her off the land, the main-top-sail and the fore-topmast stay sail were set, and the jib half hoisted. The effort, however, was an ineffectual one; the ship soon got amongst the broken water, and, at half-past twelve on Wednesday morning, was dashed amongst the rocks. If the above be a correct version of the impression on the captain's mind as to his position—and it is distinctly spoken to by two of the survivors—the result shows that he must have been fully a hundred miles out of his reckoning; but, perhaps, it could not well be otherwise. The sun was obscured all the time by black clouds: the moon was only seen through a heavy haze at intervals, and from these causes it was impossible that any observation could be taken. The light seen was: in reality that of Oranor or Oranor, on the point of the Rhinns or Rhins of Islay, to the north-west of the entrance of Lochindaul; and the land seen, and on which the brig eventually struck, was the western part of the iron-bound coast of the Island. She went ashore, and after striking once was dashed broadside on alongside the rocks, which rose to the height of the mast-head. She struck violently against the rocks three times, and at the fourth stroke the mainmast went by the board, and fell into a chasm of the rock. Captain Booth had previously taken his station in the main-top, that he might personally keep a look out; and, as soon as the brig struck, John Cleat, the mate, and all the seamen, eight in number, joined the captain in the main-top, leaving the captain's son, a youth of about fifteen years of age, asleep in his cot below. After remaining in the main-top about three minutes, five of the crew went down for the purpose of ascending the foretop, thinking that they would have a better chance of gaining the shore from that part of the ship. At the same time, one of the crew, named John Scott, went out upon the mainyard with a life-buoy on his person; thus leaving in the main-top the captain and three seamen, whose names are John Stevens, William Coulthard, and George Lightford, all belonging to South Shields. When the main-top, along with the wreck of the mast, was thrown into a rift of the rock, Coulthard, then Lightford, and finally Stevens, scrambled by the rigging, and obtained a footing on the crags. The captain was about to follow the men, when a wave dashed over their heads as they clung to the rock, but they were unable to maintain their position; and when they looked round after the sea had retired, they found that the captain and all were gone. The mainmast had been broken into splinters by the fourth collision with the rocks, and this recoiling wave had not only dragged the ship, but the fragments of the mast, which adhered to her by the rigging, further into the sea, and thus cut off from the dense mass of human beings on board every chance of escape. Had the wreck remained in the chasm where it was originally thrown, and from which the three survivors escaped, it might have been used as a bridge by the others; but, unhappily, this last possibility of relief was taken away. The same wave which effected this fearful havoc must also have prevented the five seamen from reaching the foretop, from which they might have had a chance of escaping. A quarter of an hour elapsed from the time of the brig first striking until the three survivors got upon the rock.

There was no cry from the multitude cooped up within the hull of the ill-fated brig; or at least it was unheard, for the commotion of the elements was so furious that the men on the top could scarcely hear each other at the top of their voices. The emigrants, therefore, must have perished in their births, as the rocks rapidly thumped the bottom out of the vessel. The three men who had escaped to the rock, so soon as the ship entirely disappeared, searched anxiously for some outlet by which they might reach the mainland; but none such could be found, and they finally took shelter in a crevice, which, however, did not shield them from the rain, which fell heavily all night, and here remained till grey daylight. They then discovered an opening, through which they scrambled to the summit, and after day had fairly broken, they observed a farm house about half a mile distant. Thither they proceeded, and were most hospitably nourished and put to bed. They were thoroughly worn out by exhaustion, not one of the crew having been in bed from the moment the ship left Derry. They were at the same time nearly naked, from having divested themselves of their heavy clothing when the *Exmouth* struck, and lost part of that which remained when scrambling on the rigging and amongst the rocks. The hospitable farmer and others apprised by him, went to the scene of the catastrophe, but of course too late to help, and only to gaze on the desolation. Mr. Chiene, Islay's factor, soon heard of the event, and kindly furnished the men with a passage to Glasgow by the *Modern Athens* steamer, where they arrived on Saturday last. Here they were consigned to the care of Mr. Fildes, of the Naval Rendezvous, and assistant to Lieutenant Forrest, agent for the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and by him they have been clothed and comfortably boarded in the meantime.

At the latest date of our advices from Islay, about 20 of the bodies had come ashore. They were principally females, with one little boy amongst them; and as many of them were in their night clothes, the probability is that they were those who had rushed upon deck at the first alarm caused by the striking of the ship.

THREE CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.

Three children have been murdered by their mother, in the parish of Llanbydder, in the county of Carmarthen. It seems that Mary Hughes, and her three children (the unfortunate victims) resided with her sister-in-law, who keeps a public-house, called the Carriers' Arms, about three miles from the village of Llanbydder. On Wednesday (last week) the sister-in-law had occasion to leave home to go to an adjacent village. She started from her house about twelve at noon, leaving the mother and the three children at home to take charge of the premises during her absence. Nothing transpired till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the sister-in-law returned to the house, and found the outer door locked, and the key placed close under the door. Having opened the door, she was horror-stricken to see the three children suspended by their necks to one of the beams in the roof. She immediately ran to the house of a neighbour, who hastened to the room, and cut the bodies down, but life was extinct. The three children were found on the same beam, each being suspended by two silk handkerchiefs—one was secured to the beam, and the other fastened to it, and then tied round the neck of each. The children were of the respective ages of five years and a half, two years, and twelve months. The youngest and eldest were girls, and the other a boy. No cries had been heard during the time the sister-in-law was absent, to induce the neighbours to suppose that anything uncommon had taken place. Suspicion, of course, could attach to no one but the mother, search was made for her, and she has since been apprehended. She had wandered over the mountains to the neighbourhood of Llandwyrfe, about ten miles away; she called at several houses, mentioning that she was going to other places, but taking different directions, whereby she, for a time, eluded pursuit. She was unknown, but people strongly suspected that her mind was deranged. On Monday, two persons travelling on the mountains near the parish of Cayo, finding her to correspond in appearance with the description circulated by the police, gave her into custody. She confessed that she killed the children.

SUDDEN DEATH OF VISCOUNT ASHBROOK.—Viscount Ashbrook, who had been for some time past in an ill state of health, expired suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, at his seat, Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor.

SUICIDE AT NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Duplex, a gentleman of high character and extensively connected with the lace trade in Nottingham, committed suicide on the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. Depression of trade was said to be the cause. An inquest was held the same evening—Verdict, “Insanity.”

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BROADFOOT, THE COMEDIAN.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of life occurred at Rochester on Wednesday. Mr. A. Y. Broadfoot, the stage-manager of the theatre, after having been engaged in matters connected with his benefit, which was appointed to take place on Monday next, apparently in his usual health and spirits, returned to the theatre about noon, when he complained of being unwell; he was advised to try a little brandy, but, still complaining, he, accompanied by Mr. Scott, the scenic artist, proceeded to Dr. Ely's, a short distance from the theatre, when the latter left him, whilst the servant went up stairs to call his master. Dr. Ely immediately came into the surgery, when he found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor a corpse. An inquest was held in the evening, and from the evidence of the medical attendant it appeared that death arose from an attack of apoplexy.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

The Earl of CLANCARTY moved, that the fifth clause in the bill, tending to prevent the industrious poor of Ireland from receiving out-door medical relief, be struck out. He hoped Government would shortly carry out a bill, which he understood to be under consideration, for affording out-door medical relief to the sick poor.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the clause, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

In the course of the discussion that ensued, Lord STANLEY moved the omission of the eleventh clause.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the clause.

A division took place, and the amendment of Lord Stanley was carried against the Government by 74 to 53.

The remainder of the night was occupied with the discussion of the bill in Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LOAN FOR IRISH RAILWAYS.—In answer to a question by Mr. HUME, who made some allusion to the proceedings in the House of Lords on Thursday night, Lord J. RUSSELL said he should not proceed with the bill respecting the granting of a loan of £620,000 for the construction of railways in Ireland until Friday, the 14th inst.

THE MONEY MARKET.—On the motion that the orders of the day be read, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had received several deputations lately on the subject of the depressed state of the money market, and he wished to state to the House that her Majesty's Ministers were anxious to do all possible in their power to accommodate the Bank of England and the public. (Hear, hear.) On the 18th of May he should propose that the interest on Exchequer-bills be advanced to 3d. per day. (Hear, hear.) On Monday next he should propose to the House a resolution authorising him to give an increased interest on the prompt payment of instalments of scrip on the new loan. On Monday next he should ask the House to go into Committee on the subject.

The Punishment of Vagrants (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

In answer to a question as to the course the Government would pursue in regard to the Poor Law Bill for Ireland, Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his conviction that it was absolutely necessary to pass such a measure, and stated the determination of the Government to carry it into effect, if possible.

The House having discussed and agreed to various votes in Committee of Supply, adjourned at a late hour.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—Letters received in London convey very unfavourable intelligence respecting the health of Mr. O'Connell. The hon. and learned gentleman remains at Avignon, in such an exhausted state, that his medical attendants have recommended an abandonment of the idea of proceeding on his journey for some weeks. Notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's great anxiety to reach Rome, he has reluctantly yielded to the instructions of his physicians. There is no disguising the fact, that within the last ten days the invalid's malady has made fearful ravages on a constitution once so robust and vigorous.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

In page 292 of our Journal we have given an account of the capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa. We have since received by the *Acrole*, which has arrived at Liverpool, New York papers to the 14th ult. They contain the official despatches of General Scott, from which it appears that the General, having completed the investment of Vera Cruz, summoned the city to surrender on the 22nd of March. The garrison having refused to comply, the American batteries opened on the town. Owing to the strong north wind which prevailed for five days, the naval part of the armament was unable to take any effective part in the operations. Upwards of thirty vessels are said to have been driven on shore. According to other statements on the part of the Americans, their bombardment told with terrible effect; nearly one-half of the city is represented as destroyed by the shells. On the 26th, the Mexicans made overtures for surrender; and, on the evening of the 28th, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, of which the following is an abstract:—

That the garrison of the city and castle shall lay down their arms as prisoners at war, officers retaining their arms: that they should march out with the honours of war, saluting the flag of the city and castle from their own batteries, on striking them, at the moment the troops were surrendering their arms; that the troops, regulars and irregulars, should be dispersed to their homes, upon parole given by their own rolls, and by their own officers, not to serve against the United States until duly exchanged, officers giving at the same time their own parole for themselves individually; that all public property of every description should become the property of the United States; that such portions of the Mexican armament (of San Juan de Ulloa) as may not have been destroyed during the war, may be liable to be restored by stipulations on the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace; that private property is to be inviolate, and not liable to be taken without arrangement with the owner; that the religion of the inhabitants, its institutions and ceremonies, are solemnly guaranteed; that officers and men under parole may remain in the city to settle private affairs, not to exceed five days.

In fulfilment of these stipulations, the Mexican troops marched out of the city on the morning of the 29th, and stacked their arms. The American columns then advanced on each side of the Mexican line into the town, and in a brief space the stripes and stars waved over the city and the fort. At the time of concluding the capitulation, there were only five days' provisions in the town, and as much ammunition as might have served for five days.

It is stated by the American papers that one-half of Vera Cruz is destroyed. The Mexican loss is about 1000, one-half women and children. General Valdez is among the killed. The troops dispersed by Colonel Harney were Rancheros, and were not commanded by General La Vega. The brigade of General Quitman was to leave on the 30th to attack Alvarado. The gunboats and small steamers were to escort him. It was the intention of General Scott to push on towards the city of Mexico.

Accounts from New Mexico announce further skirmishes with the insurgents. Colonel Price, with 350 men, had had an action at Camada. The Americans were victorious, and the enemy lost 36 killed. Another took place at San Veda, with a similar result. Alvarado is situated about twelve leagues to the S.E. of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of the Rio Alvarado. Operations, both by sea and land, were immediately to be commenced against it.

IRELAND.

LORD BESBOROUGH'S ILLNESS.

We are very sorry to state that the disease of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland took another unfavourable turn on Monday night, and he was very ill all day on Tuesday. The following bulletins were issued on that day:—

“His Excellency had more cough than usual last night, and does not feel quite so well as he was yesterday.”

“THREE O'CLOCK.—His Excellency, although not so well as he had been yesterday, is better than he was this morning.”

His Excellency passed a good night on Tuesday; and, at four o'clock on Wednesday evening, the reply to inquiries at the Castle was that there was no change since morning. The following bulletin was issued at ten o'clock, A.M.:—

“WEDNESDAY MORNING.—His Excellency passed a good night, and is much better this morning.”

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL WHITE.—We regret to announce the death of Colonel White, of the Woodlands, near Dublin. He embarked with his lady and two servants on board the mail steamer from Kingstown to Liverpool on Sunday evening, apparently in good health and spirits. About one o'clock on Monday morning, Mrs. White heard him retching very much, and sent her maid to see him, when it was found that he had fallen into a fit of apoplexy. A medical gentleman on board immediately resorted to the usual remedies, and on the vessel reaching the George's Pier, Dr. O'Donnell was called, who, together with Dr. Formby, rendered every assistance, and the unfortunate gentleman was taken to the Adelphi Hotel, where he expired at five o'clock on Tuesday morning last.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated on the 26th ult., within ten miles of Athlone, at Mr. Kelly's, of Seregg, county of Roscommon. Mr. Kelly invited an acquaintance to come on a short visit to Seregg. The invitation was accepted, and in the evening, before they retired, an argument arose between them; however, when the guests thought all were at rest, the friend proceeded to Mr. Kelly's room, where he and his wife lay in bed, and having armed himself with a razor, inflicted severe wounds upon their necks. He then proceeded to a bed in which Miss Kelly was sleeping, and perpetrated a similar deed of blood upon her. By this time the servants were alarmed, and ran to the rescue; the first man who attempted to disarm him, by taking away the razor which he was flourishing around his head, was ferociously attacked by this person, and most severely wounded, the other servants not daring to go near. After this series of bloody deeds he ran off, and threw the razor away. Three countrymen who saw him pursued him, finally captured him, and handed him over to the police. The surgeons have pronounced Mr. Kelly's wound as very serious, but those inflicted on Mrs. and Miss Kelly of no material consequence. It is supposed that mental aberration was the immediate cause of these fearful acts.

MURDER IN CLARE.—Last Saturday a dreadful murder was committed upon a man named Edmund Doogan, at Doon near Broadford. He was fired at from behind a ditch by two men, and when he fell they fractured his skull in several places, and cut his throat, nearly severing the head from his body. The cause assigned for this savage murder is, that the deceased two years since purchased a reversionary lease of some land, the title to which expired this May.

LORD ELPHINSTONE.—Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras, has returned to England.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH, BART., K.C.B.—The distinguished services of this gallant officer have been only recognised since his arrival in the metropolis. From the day on which he reached town, the complimentary visits of the nobility and gentry, to say nothing of the Government officials and authorities of the Indian empire, have been more numerous than any ever before paid to an officer holding similar rank in the Queen's service. On Thursday, the gallant General and Lady Smith had the honour of dining with her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Among the worthy acknowledgments of the gallant General's services, it is understood that a handsome pension will be awarded to him by the Directors of the East India Company, at their first Board meeting.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"KING ARTHUR CARRIED TO THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT"—PAINTED BY W. B. SCOTT.

The yearly Exhibition at the Royal Academy has long been looked forward to as one of the principal sights of a London season. Whatever the sun, or rain, or wind, or snow may do in advancing or retarding flowers, the Exhibition is still unaltered; and the first Monday in May, be what kind of day it will, is sure to witness the opening of the great annual Exhibition of Art in this country. There is no one alive now who can remember a season in London without a Royal Academy Exhibition. Our fathers, however, were content to do without one; but then they had other amusements, somewhat exploded now, while the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, increasing from year to year in favour and importance, has taken an enduring hold in public estimation. It is useful to have an Exhibition of this kind to aid the almanack in reminding us that this is the month of May—so cold and uncongenial is the weather just now that there is no discovering it without some such artificial assistance.

The first Exhibition of the Royal Academy was in 1769, and this is the seventy-ninth annual Exhibition of the Academy since that time. It is one of the best we have had for many years. Some of the old-established favourites are absent, it is true (we miss Mr. Eastlake much), and others who have attained a name are content with contributing a single picture. There are fewer portraits, too, than heretofore; and those few, we are glad to observe, not always on the line. It was not so once; but then we are to remember that art is now much better understood, both by artists and by the public, than in the time of Sir Thomas Lawrence, when it was the fashion for portrait-painting to carry everything before it;

and people were pleased, and amply, too, in seeing a monopoly of portraits of all sizes—from full-lengths to cabinets—occupying the most conspicuous positions in the great room of the Academy at Somerset House. In the three great rooms of the present Exhibition, containing 585 works of art, there are only 156 portraits, or something like one in four. It used to be that every fourth work was either a subject picture or a landscape; now, as we have shown, it is exactly the reverse.

The Great Room of the Academy, called in the Catalogue the "East Room," contains pictures from No. 1 to No. 219. The central line of the upper end is wholly engrossed by Mr. Etty's large picture of "Joan of Arc," and immediately beneath it is Mr. Mulready's charming illustration from the "Vicar of Wakefield," supported by a couple of Leslie's—one a scriptural subject, the other a domestic scene. In the centre of the central line of the north or left hand side is Landseer's large picture, called "The Drive—Shooting Deer in the Pass," and immediately beneath it Stanfield's large picture, representing "French Troops Forging the Marga." The picture in the centre of the south side is Mr. Turner's only contribution, "The Hero of a Hundred Fights"—in other words, Mr. Wyatt's Statue of the Duke of Wellington, seen as a vision in a furnace or mustard-pot of yellow. On the right of the Turner is Macclise's large picture of "Noah's Sacrifice," and on its left Landseer's "Van Amburgh in the Den." The chief contributions on the west side are Frost's "Una," and a landscape (a fine one) by F. R. Lee. In other parts of the same room, and in good positions, the visitor will find Webster's "Village Choir," Dyce's Study for his Fresco at Osborne House, a large Landscape by Creswick, Redgrave's "Fashion's Slaves," Elmore's "Invention of the Stocking Loom," Herbert's picture of "Our Saviour Subject to

his Parents at Nazareth," Grant's three-quarter Portrait of Mrs. Wortley, and Joy's full-length Portrait of Mrs. Arthur Shirley.

In what is called the "Middle Room," and in good positions, will be found Creswick's "England," Frith's "English Merry-Making a Hundred Years Ago," Ward's "South Sea Bubble," Elmore's "Beppo," Stone's "Impending Fate," Etty's "Three Graces," David Roberts' large view of "Edinburgh," Hart's "Milton Visiting Galileo in Prison," Egg's best picture from "The Taming of the Shrew," Cooper's "Drover's Halting," Linnell's small portrait of a lady—"The Morning Walk," and Watson and Gordon's capital full length of "Principal Lee."

In the West Room, the three places of distinction have been assigned to foreigners—to Delaroche's "Portrait of Napoleon," Biard's "Liberation of Slaves on board a Slaver," and "A Scene on the Coast of Scotland," by E. Gudin. Good, though less conspicuous, positions in the same room are occupied by Goodall's "Aldhouse Door," Lauder's "Scene from the Fair Maid of Perth," Kennedy's "Italian Goatherd," and two or three capital landscapes, by Stanfield and Lee. Such is a general description of the way in which the pictures have been hung. Readers at a distance will be glad to be told of matters of this kind.

After this short overture to the play, we shall commence our criticisms, in the order in which the pictures are numbered in the catalogue.

No. 2. "Portrait of E. M. Ward, A.R.A." H. Moseley. An oval portrait of the able artist of the "South Sea Bubble," engraved in our present paper, but hung too high to be seen to advantage.

14. "Una" (from Spenser). W. E. Frost. This is the picture which her Majesty is said to have bought at the private view. It is, indeed, a very fine



THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE, A SCENE IN CHANGE-ALLEY IN 1720.—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD A.R.A.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

one. We shall reserve any particular criticism upon it till another week, as it is our intention to have it engraved.

22. "A Misty Morning, with figures." F. R. Lee. This is the best landscape Mr. Lee has painted for several years. The composition is extremely beautiful, and the execution careful and happy throughout. In point of feeling it is thoroughly English. The figures are employed in floating timber recently felled.

37. "Righteousness and Peace." S. A. Hart. Two full-length figures representing a passage in the Psalms—"Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." There is much beauty of action in this picture, and a good deal of fine sentiment about the heads. The colouring is good. Mr. Hart should study Mr. Herbert in a certain severity of manner which necessarily appertains to subjects of this description.

42. "Neptune Assigning to Britannia the Empire of the Sea." W. Dyce. This is Mr. Dyce's sketch for a picture to be painted in fresco at Osborne House. The general composition is extremely careful, and some of the colouring—the flesh particularly, of the female attendants upon Neptune—warm and truthful. The figure of Britannia is a failure—she is a silly country lass:—

O, silly I; more silly than my sheep. Her lion, too, is a sorry representation of the monarch of the forest.

52. "Mother and Child." Margaret Carpenter. A full-length portrait of a lady and child. Finely conceived; and, we may add, well painted.

53. "Fashion's Slaves." R. Redgrave. The slave of Fashion in this touching little picture is a milliner girl with sorrow on her face—the settled sorrow of years and circumstances—rebuked by a lady of quality reclining on a sofa, while she points, scent bottle in hand, to a clock upon the mantelpiece, as if to say—"I told you such and such an hour, and it is now twenty minutes past the time I told." The cold callous manner of the lady of quality is cleverly contrasted with the meek face and modest resignation presented by the other. All the accessories are carefully painted—but the general tone throughout is somewhat raw.

62. "Martha and Mary." C. R. Leslie. Three half-length figures: the Christ with an air of divinity about the head not usually found in modern attempts at portraying the Saviour. The colouring is warmer than usual with Leslie. We look upon this as a successful picture in the very highest walk of art.

71. "The Drive—Shooting Deer on the Pass. Scene in the Black Mount, Glen-Urchy Forest." E. Landseer. A large picture, painted, we believe, for the Marquis of Breadalbane, but since resigned by the noble Marquis to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Two figures, of the size of life, are represented crouching in the foreground; one holding back a couple of fine dogs, while the other reloads his gun for a second shot. The deer are seen driving at a fearful speed in all directions. On the left is a deep ravine, with a burst of light breaking in upon the mountains—most beautifully deceptive. To see this picture "aright," you must see it in the morning, with a fine sunshine upon it. It was perfectly lost on the first day, and some disappointment was unnecessarily expressed by many who were present.

74. "French Troops (1796) Forging the Margra-Sarzana and the Carrara Mountains in the Distance." C. Stanfield. A large and noble Landscape, with all the peculiar excellences of Stanfield's manner. It is impossible to describe a picture like this.



"THE FIRST STEP." (SCULPTURE.)—BY W. C. MARSHALL.

85. "Portrait of Mrs. Arthur Shirley." T. M. Joy. A full-length, in white—the face full of beauty. This is the best portrait we remember to have seen from Mr. Joy.

98. "Henry Hallam, Esq." H. W. Pickersgill. A capital three-quarter portrait of the great historian. Mr. Pickersgill has caught all the piercing sagacity of Mr. Hallam's look, as much, we think, as Mr. Phillips has done in a

picture now at Mr. Murray's, in Albemarle-street. Sir M. A. Shee missed the character entirely.

104. "A Village Choir." T. Webster. A most admirable picture—a commission from that true patron of art, Mr. Sheepshanks, of Rutland Gate. Mr. Webster has painted a church destitute of an organ; and, for the bass, has sought out all the deep solemn mouths, and, for the tenor, the loud-ringing mouths, of the country bumpkins. In looking at this picture one is apt to stifle one's ears like Hogarth's "Enraged Musician." Some of the faces are full of character, and there is a touching little picture in the foreground of the choir—an orphan girl singing from the fulness of her heart and voice, as if, like Sir Philip Sydney's shepherd boy, she never would grow old. One cannot commend too highly the extreme care with which every part is painted—care well bestowed, when such a picture as this is the result.

123-4-5. "Story of Joan of Arc." W. Etty. Three pictures in one, some thirty feet long by twenty feet high. The first represents Joan of Arc, on finding the sword she had dreamt of in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois, devoting herself and it to the service of God and her country. The second—the largest of the three, and the centre of the composition—represents Joan of Arc, on horseback, making a sortie from the gates of Orleans, and scattering the enemies of France. The third represents Joan of Arc, after rendering the most signal services to her Prince and his people, dying a martyr at the stake. This is the picture for which 2500 guineas have been given. That it is worth the sum we will hardly undertake to say—that it is a noble picture, nobly conceived, there is no denying. We are assured, by the friends of the artist, that much remains to be done to it, that Mr. Etty was hurried, and that three weeks' work will give it the finish it requires. To come to slight faults in so noble a design—surely the perspective is very bad, or, rather, there is no perspective at all. Joan herself is a daughter of Anak, and, but for the quiet ease with which she rides down the enemies of her country, might be taken (in the centre group) for Mary Ambree in the ballad, or at least for Flanders Moll. In the dedication and in the martyrdom pictures (the wings of the composition) we lose this virago-like face. Joan at the stake wants little to render her perfectly poetic.

130. "Our Saviour Subject to His Parents at Nazareth." J. R. Herbert. This is an out-door scene, painted in the Albert Durer style both in feeling and in colour. Joseph is at his work, as a carpenter; Mary sitting by his side, spinning; and the youthful Saviour is entering, with a basket in his hand. The look of the Virgin is cast upon our Saviour. This is a fine picture, full of religious beauty; one that will help devotion, and not, like too many modern Scriptural subjects, lessen the feeling that is in you when you approach it. It is by going back to the early masters that Mr. Herbert has learnt to paint like this. By feeling his way safely and deliberately, he may learn to paint like Raphael in his early manner.

134. "Burchell and Sophia." W. Muirhead. A small picture, from the hay-making scene in "The Vicar of Wakefield," conscientiously and carefully painted in every part. Burchell is offering to assist Sophia; she is intent on what she is about, with a face replete with modesty and beauty. In the background of the picture, a couple of boys are seen playing with the grass; one is down, and the other is scattering the new cut hay about his ears. This admirable picture was painted for Sir Thomas Baring. It is of the same size as "The Wed-



"THE INVENTION OF THE STOCKING LOOM."—PAINTED BY A. ELMORE, A.

ding Gown," by the same artist, and already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

130. "Children at Play." C. R. Leslie. A boy on a chair, with books for a coach-box, and his two younger sisters in string harness for the occasion. The little girls are quite alive to their parts, and are pawing with their feet, impatient to be off. An elder sister (about twelve years old) acts the fine lady in the coach, with a parasol over her head. This is a charming domestic picture, and in Leslie's best manner.

140. "Giving Alms." C. Landseer. A large, poor picture, with many figures, poor in composition, character, and colour. Everything is here that art, in the absence of genius, can supply.

142. "Portrait of Miss Ellen Young." T. Webster. A small full-length in white, capably painted.

146, 159. From "Moore's Melodies." D. Maclise. Well known by Mr. Maclise's illustrated editions of the "Irish Melodies."

177. "The Hon. Mrs. Wortley." F. Grant. A three-quarter portrait in a plum-coloured dress, and equally admirable in character and colour. This is not only Mr. Grant's best portrait, but the best portrait in the Exhibition. The colouring is quite in Gainsborough's manner.

178. "Noah's Sacrifice—the Ark resteth on Ararat—the bow is set in the cloud." D. Maclise. Mr. Herbert imitates Albert Durer and the early German masters; Mr. Maclise imitates himself, and only himself. Here is surely a most useless expenditure of everything but good colour. Noah's daughters are three Irish girls from the Melodies of Moore.

180. "The Hero of a Hundred Fights." J. M. W. Turner. An idea suggested by the German invocations upon casting the bell; in England, called "tapping the furnace." Such is Mr. Turner's explanation of his picture—representing Wyatt's Wellington in a sea of yellow. This kind of painting is not the madness of genius—it is the folly and imbecility of old age. "To write like a madman," said Nat Lee, "is no easy matter; it is easy, however, to write like a fool."

186. "Portrait of Mr. Van Amburgh as he appeared with his Animals at the London Theatres." E. Landseer. This fine picture was painted for the Duke of Wellington, who wished to have a picture from Landseer's hand, exemplifying the power of the human eye. Here certainly it is seen, and to great advantage. The great tamer of the wild beasts of the forest is standing in a den with iron bars before it—lions on one side, and tigers on the other, and nothing but a common whip in his hands. The lion chafes and rages at his glance, and all the beasts in the den look upon him with fear—with something like respect, indeed, written in their eyes. The artist has evidently had great difficulty in contending with the iron bars of the cage; but he has managed the difficulty with great skill, and has given us a very fine picture. We remember nothing like it but the "Daniel in the Lion's Den," by Rubens, at the Duke of Hamilton's, in Scotland.

204. "The Invention of the Stocking Loom." A. Elmore. "William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was, about the year 1589, expelled from the University, for marrying contrary to the statutes. Having no fortune, the wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by knitting; and Lee, while watching the motion of her fingers, conceived the idea of imitating those movements by a machine." Such is Mr. Elmore's description of the circumstance which occasioned his very clever picture. Lee is represented interrupted while reading, by the particular movement displayed in the fingers of his wife, who is knitting by his side, with a baby at her breast. The incident is well known, and a picture representing it was once to be seen, perhaps still, at the "Singing Weavers' Hall" in Basinghall-street.

205. "A Recollection of Spain." D. Roberts. An interior of a Cathedral, of which it is enough to say that it is a very fine David Roberts.

We have now gone through the Great Room of the Academy, and must, therefore, reserve any further notice of the Exhibition till another week. Two pictures, however, in other rooms, and a group in the apartment dedicated to Sculpture, must detain us for a time. It is not always easy, or, indeed, always desirable, to draw our illustrations from one room only. We have already selected Mr. Elmore's picture from the Great Room, and at the same time have taken the "South Sea Bubble" of Mr. Ward from the Middle Room, and Mr. Scott's "King Arthur" from the Architectural Room—giving in this way a sample of each. Mr. Marshall's group is an excellent specimen of the contents of the Sculpture Room. The "South Sea Bubble," the subject of Mr. Ward's very clever picture, was the madness of the year 1720. We had our own mania not very long ago in the shape of railways, and can therefore comprehend the propriety of this very apposite picture. Mr. Ward has found in Lord Mahon's admirable history of England all the incident and circumstance necessary for his picture. "The crowds," Lord Mahon writes, "were so great within doors, that tables with clerks were set in the streets. In this motley throng were blended all ranks, all professions, and all parties—Churchmen and Dissenters, Whigs and Tories, country gentlemen and brokers. An eager strife of tongues prevailed in this second Babel; new reports, new subscriptions, new transfers flew from mouth to mouth; and the voice of ladies (for even many ladies had turned gamblers) rose loud and incessant above the general throng." We consider ourselves particularly fortunate in being able to engrave this characteristic picture. To describe it—so full of incident and character—seems perfectly impossible. Mr. Ward, however, tells his own story, and we have nothing to add but a stanza from the "South Sea Project," by Swift:—

There is a gulf where thousands fell,
Here all the bold adventurers came,
A narrow sound, though deep as hell,
'Change Alley is the dreadful name.

The subject of Mr. W. B. Scott's picture is from the Romance of Arthur—"King Arthur Carried to the Land of Enchantment." There is a good deal of poetry in this picture; but it is hung too high, and with (we must add) architectural drawings which "kill" it altogether.

Mr. Marshall's first step is a beautiful illustration of a couplet in Rogers:—

So soon the child a youth, a youth a man,
Eager to run the race his father ran.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, honoured the second representation of Bellini's "Puritani" with their presence on Saturday night. Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Tagliafico were in fine voice, and their exertions were immensely applauded. The *Diva*, in the "Polacca," and in the "Qui la voce," electrified the house by her brilliant divisions and impassioned feeling; whilst Mario, in the "A te o cara," and the cavatina in the last act, proved himself to be the worthy rival of Rubini. After the opera, Fanny Elssler made her *début* in a new *déshabillé*, called "La Bouquetière de Venise," a Carnival scene, in which Elssler, as a flower girl, and in a *pas de masque*, plays fantastic tricks on the lover, represented by M. Petipa. It afforded the celebrated *dansuse* no opportunity for the display of her mimic powers, in which she is without a rival; but a grand ballet is in preparation, and will be produced next Saturday, for that purpose, the *libretto* of which is from the pen of a popular author. Fanny Elssler, however, can undertake no part, however trifling in itself, without developing grace and intellect. She created transports of enthusiasm in those sparkling little *pas*—exclusively her own, and which have originated what is now designated the Elssler School. She is full of life and spirit, looking remarkably well, and, if possible, accomplishing more flexible and vigorous feats than ever. She bounded with inconceivable celerity, and took her *poses* in the slow movements with wonderful *à plomb*. From first to last, her prodigious exertions were applauded; and, in one series of little steps, she was encored.

On Tuesday night, in "Italiana in Algieri," Marini fully confirmed the high fame he has acquired in Italy and Germany, although he was not entirely recovered from the severe indisposition which cramped his powers on his *début*. With extraordinary depth of voice, he combines a flexibility and musical quality rarely found in such a basso profondo. In the finale of the first act his notes came rolling in like thunder. The rich comic humour of Rovere in *Taddeo* excited much laughter, especially in the "Pappataci" trio with Salvi and Marini. The finish and delicacy of the accomplished tenor, in his cavatina and duo, were strongly manifested. But what can be said of the vocalisation of Alboni, and how describe the effect it produced on the audience, without being charged with exaggeration? The house rang with the continued plaudits, at her cavatina in the second act, which, for feeling, taste, expression, and brilliancy of *fiorture*, has never been surpassed. Elssler was again received with enthusiasm, and encored in one of her *pas*; and Dumilâtre, in the second act of "La Reine des Fées," was also deservedly applauded for her grace and elegance.

On Thursday, "Semiramide" was repeated for the fifth time, with Grisi, Alboni, Lavia, Tagliafico, and Tamburini; and Fanny Elssler danced in the new *déshabillé*.

The opera was received with immense enthusiasm by a crowded house from beginning to end. Alboni created a greater *furor* than on any previous occasion. She was called for eight several times, and encored in the largo of the cavatina. The duo between her and Grisi was a masterpiece in vocal execution; the blending of the two exquisite voices in the most fanciful cadences was delicious. Tamburini was also in superb voice, and sang and acted with the fire of his best days. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments were splendidly executed. In the perfection of the ensemble we never heard a finer performance. This evening (Saturday) will be produced for the first time in this country. Donizetti's celebrated opera of "Maria di Rohan," in which Madame Ronconi will make her *début*; and Salvi, Ronconi, and Mlle. Alboni, will sustain the other principal parts.

On Thursday next will be an extra night, and will include the talents of Grisi, Persiani, Alboni, Mario, Salvi, Marini, Tamburini, Fanny Elssler, Dumilâtre, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The season for English opera and ballet closed on Monday night, with an address from Mr. Bunn. Our business is with the musical events of the past campaign; and we can fully award to the spirited lessee our praise for his zeal and activity on behalf of our native talent. Three new operas, produced between the months of October and of April, attest this fact. The first was Mr. Lavenu's "Loretta," the second, Mr. Balle's "Bondman;" and the third, Mr. Wallace's "Matilda of Hungary." A fourth opera—"Quentin Durward," by Mr. Henry Laurent—was to have been brought out, and all was ready; when it was withdrawn, and the season prematurely closed. In the revival of the "Maid of Artois," Madame Anna Bishop, after her successes abroad, was introduced on the English stage; but, although her executive talents are of the highest order, the quality of the organ had so little charm, that her cleverness was marred.

Mr. Bunn brought out five new ballets, for the choreographic talents of Flora Fabbri, Mlle. Bénart, Mlle. Dubignon, Mlle. Fuoco, Mlle. Baderna, M. Bretin, M. Croce, M. Huguet, &c. Fuoco, in the "Wags of Wapping," was a great hit. The pantomime of "St. George and the Dragon," and the spectacle

of "The Desert," with Mr. Hughes's mammoth establishment, were the other salient points of the season.

The *début* of Mr. Travers, in Donizetti's "Favorite," was one which had given rise to the expectation that an endurable tenor was at length found; but he left the theatre without appearing in any second part, to prove how far his first success was justified. The lessee has met with combined misfortunes in the illnesses of his artists, or, curving most unluckily at critical periods of the season. Both Wallace's and Balle's operas were much injured in their runs by these mishaps. We are convinced of one fact, that if Mr. Bunn should retire from the direction, it will be eventually a matter of deep regret to the English profession, for he has done more towards the formation of a national opera than any previous manager.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The third, under the direction of Prince Albert, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. There were eleven novelties in the selection, comprising a Gregorian Hymn, with the apocryphal date of 590; a Mottetto, by Marcelli; the finale to the first act of Mozart's "Magic Flute;" a magnificent overture fugato, by the same composer; an ingenious prelude and fugue on the name of Bach, by that Emperor of fugue writers—the letters, Bach, in German, corresponding to B flat, A, C, and B natural (the last is the German H)—wonderfully executed, on a wretched organ, by the gifted Mendelssohn; a charming romance, beautifully sung by Mario, of Rousseau, "Dans ma cabane obscure," from the "Devin du Village;" the Easter Hymn; Winter's duo, from the "Oracle." "Un non so che," sung by Castellani and Mario; a military air, from Monsigny's "Deserteur," admirably given by Tamburini; Guglielmi's duo, "Oh! guardate che figura," sung by Lablache and Alboni, the effect, however, marred by transposition; and a romance, with chorus, by Martini, "Plaisir d'Amour," sung by Mlle. Castellani. The great sensations of the evening were produced by Alboni, in Gluck's "Che farò," which she gave with the utmost purity and good taste, and by Staudigl, in Mehul's quintet, from "Joseph," and in the "Zauberflöte" finale, as *Sarastro*. Gardoni sung one of the airs attributed to "Stradella," pleasingly. The other vocalists were Locke, who executed all his music carefully, Miss S. Novello, Miss M. Williams, Peck, and Machin. The first act of this scheme was admirable; the second was weak, containing too many specimens of the French school, and the Easter Hymn being rather out of place. The next Concert will be on the 19th inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the second Concert, a selection from Weber's "Euryanthe" was performed by Miss Cole, Miss Holroyd, Miss Ransford, Miss Salmon, Messrs. Gardner, Herbert, and Wetherby, creditably. Miss Holroyd and Miss E. Holroyd displayed promise in a duo by Vaccaj. Miss Ransford is one of the stars of the Academy, and bids fair to arrive at distinction. Mr. Chipp played the Adagio from Romberg's concerto in D. Miss Watkins the Andante and Rondo of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto, in B. Minor; and Miss M. E. Smith, a movement from one of Hummel's concertos. Mr. C. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton first violin.

HERR WILHELM KUHE.—This pianist has given a *Matinée* at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by the brothers Helmsberger, Hausmann (violinello), Schulz (guitar), and Madame Dulcken, Madame Jenny Lutzer, Madame Knispel, Mademoiselle de Ruppiln; Misses Dolby and Pyne, Signor Marras, Herr Hoelzel, John Parry, &c. Lindsay Sloper, and Herr Kuhe, officiated as conductors.

M. H. U. SPON.—This vocalist in the Russell school, gave his annual Concert at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, assisted by Mrs. N. Newton, Miss Felton, Miss Thornton, Messrs. Walsh, Lowick, Pettman, &c.

MR. REEVES.—This accomplished harpist gave his second *Soirée Musicale* on Monday last. The solo instrumentalists were, Stevensier (violin), Hausmann (violinello), Muhlenfeldt and Herr Gollmick (piano); and the vocalists, Mrs. Reeves, Miss S. Novello, the Misses Pyne, Miss E. Nelson, Signor Galli, Signor Marras, Herr Schrittzler, Mr. J. H. Lee, Signor Cusati, &c. Signor Orsini was the conductor.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the fourth meeting the quartets performed were No. 2 in G, op. 18; No. 6 in B flat major, op. 18; No. 11 in F minor, op. 95; and No. 17 in F major, op. 135. Viextemps and Sainton alternated the first and second violin parts; Hill was the tenor, and Rousselot the violinello. On Tuesday a *Matinée Musicale* was given in honour of Mendelssohn, when a quartet was executed by Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot; a pianoforte trio, played by Mendelssohn, Sainton, and Rousselot; and an ottetto, by Viextemps, Sainton, Stevensier, Joachim, Hill, W. Thomas, Rousselot, and Platti. The room was crowded with celebrities, literary and musical. M. Julien very handsomely gave the use of No. 76, Harley-street, for the occasion.

M. ALEXANDRE BOUCHER.—This distinguished violinist has given a *Matinée*, patronised by the Comte de Montemolin. Mlle. Coulon (pianiste), M. Rousselot (violinello), M. Sainton (violin), Barret (oboe), Baumann (bassoon); and Mrs. A. Toulmin, Miss Duval, Madame Tamplini, Madame Anglois, Signor Marras, and Herr Brandt, vocalists, were in the programme, with Benedict and Lüdgers as Conductors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS.—At the annual Concert of this Society, established in 1839 for the relief of its distressed members, Benedict and Sterndale Bennett officiated as Conductors; Mrs. Anderson, Benedict, and Sterndale Bennett performed Sebastian Bach's triple Pianoforte Concerto, and the brothers Helmsberger a violin duet. The vocal performers who gave, besides the above artists, their gratuitous services, were Jenny Lutzer, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Misses Bassano, Birch, Cubitt, Dolby, Duval, Lincoln, S. Novello, Rainforth, Steele, and Poole; Messrs. Braham, Locke, Manvers, Machin, and W. H. Seguin. Mr. T. Cooke was Leader of the Band.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This morning, the rehearsal of the fifth Philharmonic Concert, for Monday Evening, when Joachim will play Beethoven's Violin Concerto, and Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi will sing, by permission of the Royal Italian Opera management. The Symphonies will be Beethoven's, in A, and Haydn's in G Minor; and the Overtures, Weber's "Oberon" and Cherubini's "Deux Journées," conducted by Costa.

On Tuesday afternoon, will be the fourth meeting of the Musical Union; the four artists that are to play are the same sketched in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last season, namely—Viextemps, Deloffre, Hill, and Platti. We cannot imagine a more perfect *ensemble* than by these representatives of the Belgian, French, English, and Italian schools of playing.

On Friday morning will be Madame Puzzi's Morning Concert; and in the evening the tenth Concert of the Amateur Musical Society.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Cohen gives his first Pianoforte Recital, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Mr. Wilson continues his Scotch Entertainments every evening, at the Music Hall, Store-street.

Duprez has returned to Paris from Germany. The new opera of "Le Bouquet de l'Infante," the *libretto* by MM. de Planard and Leuven, the music by M. Adrien Roldien, had been but moderately successful at the Opéra Comique. A new opera by M. Louis, entitled "Marie Therese," had been represented at Lyons with success. The new ballet of "Ozai," in two acts and six tableaux, by M. Coralli, the music by M. Casimir Gide, sustained by Plunkett, Emarot, Fuoco, and Flora Fabbri, and M. Desplaces, had been produced. The story is absurd, but the music and decorations are much praised.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The country papers present indications of an approaching general election. Many of them contain addresses of candidates to their constituents. At Winchester, Mr. B. Carter, a Whig, has been canvassing in opposition to the sitting members, Mr. East and Mr. Escott. Another candidate for the representation of that city, Mr. M. Portal, of Fresholt Priors, a Protectionist, is also in the field. North Northumberland is also to be contested. Almost before the requisition to Sir George Grey could be completed, two other gentlemen are put forward as candidates. They are Lord Ossulton and Lord Lovaine. At Newcastle, Mr. J. B. Blackett, the second Liberal candidate nominated by a committee of electors, has declined to come forward. The Hon. Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Watson, the barrister, have been named as probable candidates. In the Isle of Wight, the Hon. A. Court Holmes has publicly announced his retirement. Mr. Fleming, already mentioned as a candidate for the vacant seat, is to be opposed by Mr. J. Simeon, eldest son of Sir R. Simeon, Bart., who represented the island some years ago. The *Bristol Journal* states that in the event of the Marquis of Worcester retiring from the eastern division of Gloucestershire, and contesting the western, "a Baronet and two other gentlemen, all well known for their adhesion to, and advocacy of, the agricultural interest, are spoken of as colleagues for Sir C. W. Codrington." There is also a rumour of the Hon. F. Charteris coming forward. Five, if not six candidates are named for the western division of the county; the Marquis of Worcester, R. B. Hale, Esq., the Hon. G. Berkeley, and G. Clayton, Esq.

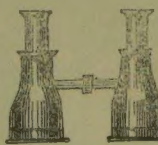
CURRENCY MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of Birmingham, convened by Mr. T. C. Salt, was held in the committee-room at the Town Hall, (yesterday week), W. Scholfield, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of "advising on the present derangement of our monetary system, and on the best means of averting the calamities which have invariably been the consequence of such a state of affairs." The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Messrs. T. C. Salt, S. A. Goddard, and J. Harlow; and resolutions were passed condemning the present monetary system, and advocating the necessity of forming a society to be called "The Birmingham Currency Reform Association." A committee was then appointed.

THE WHEAT CROPS.—We have looked through the provincial papers for accounts of the state of the wheat crops. In Kent, the plant is said to be in a healthy state, and barley is generally healthy. The *Western Post* reports from Devonshire that the late showers came opportunely for the growing crops of corn. The young wheat, barley, and oats, are now sufficiently forward, quite thick enough on the land, and generally of a healthy appearance. Many early potatoes have sprung up, and they exhibit no weakness in the shoots. The *Norwich Mercury*, speaking of a portion of Norfolk, says: "Private accounts from Marshland state that the wire-worm has done considerable damage to the wheats, particularly to those on the black soils, and that in some cases large portions of some fields were rapidly going off." The *Doncaster Chronicle* speaks more favourably of things in Yorkshire. In Berkshire, the spring corn season has been very favourable. Similar account is given in regard to Leicestershire. In Suffolk, the crops look well. In Lancashire, the wheat plant is in general thin, this plant having been somewhat injured by the late severe frost, but there is no such deficiency as will prevent a good crop, if the remainder of the season should be favourable.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE JENNY LIND EXCITEMENT.



persons about to hold fancy-fairs should prohibit their contributors from working anything relating to the Swedish Nightingale, lest their stalls should be in the position of the picnic, to which everybody brought a cold tongue, but nobody thought of the salt.

Our good friend, Mr. Straggles, who always makes a point of being at the most popular places of resort, was present at the *début* of Jenny Lind on Tuesday; and, as well as his excited state will allow, he has favoured us with his impressions and adventures, or rather misadventures, on that eventful occasion. We say, "his excited state," for since then Mr. Straggles has been in a most high-pressure fever. He is found by his friends alluding to "Quand je quittais la Normandie"—he never having travelled beyond Ramsgate in his life: and when the housemaid came, to call him on Wednesday morning, he never having been to sleep, addressed her in the words, "Va, dit elle, mon enfant," to her great stupefaction. Then wandering back to Staudigl, he was seen sitting at his open bed-room window, at three in the morning, overlooking the St. —'s burying-ground, and trying to resuscitate nuns from the dreary monuments mouldering thereabouts, by the mere powers of his voice, until the neighbours compelled him to desist, under threats of giving him in charge to the police.



HE rain not preventing us, we were fortunate enough to accompany Mr. Straggles on Tuesday, and, unknown to him, made several sketches on our libretto, of the principal features of his career. He was very expensively got up for the occasion, having, in addition to his other articles of toilet, bought a Gibus, or spring hat, and this is its history:—



THE STAGES OF MR. STRAGGLES' FRENCH HAT.

1. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when he left the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, where he had been dining.
2. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared after he had waited an hour at the pit door, under the Arcade.
3. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when it had been brutally assaulted, on the opening of the doors, by the elbow of a tall man.



4. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared when its wires had been dislocated in a compound fashion by the crush at the barriers.
5. The Gibus of Mr. Straggles, as it appeared—a mere wreck, only the broken wires, and a rag of its fabric, being left—when he, at last, got into the pit.

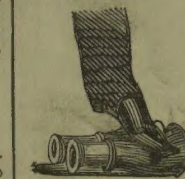
But this was not all. We have said that Mr. Straggles made up for a great effect. He had a new Joinville (black—plain black—for Mr. Straggles is not a gent): a new coat, made by a recognised unadvertising tailor; and he had new white gloves, that he might not wait the zephyrs of camphine over his neighbours when he applauded. He also hired an opera-glass, at an expense of one-and-sixpence, of Mr. Hemming, over against the theatre; and so he naturally calculated upon an effect.

MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE EXPECTED TO APPEAR WHEN JENNY LIND CAME ON.

But the hopes were dashed to the ground. We were separated in the terrific crash, and when we next saw our friend, he was in a terrible plight. His hair was wild, and his manner frenzied; his Joinville had been pulled right round; and his whole manner was such as we have here represented.



MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE UNEXPECTEDLY APPEARED WHEN JENNY LIND CAME ON.



He had lost his opera glass; and we last saw it lying under the foot of a gentleman, whose weight so interfered with its machinery, that it would not screw in or out any more; and, being at the time at a long focus, was rendered perfectly useless.

When we parted with our friend, it was immediately after making a sketch of



MR. STRAGGLES, AS HE APPEARED CALLING A CAB AFTER THE OPERA.

His new coat was rent up behind, his physical energy perfectly exhausted, and his whole manner that of a maniac.

In the opinion that he is going mad, we have been strengthened by hearing that he has written some poetry to music, and he has chosen the

AIR—ALICE GREY.

She's just as Mitchell published her,
Not lovely, but divine;
And her art is such, to others
She'll ever prove a mine.
Yet love I as man never loved,
Not fleeting as the wind;
But my hat, my hat is broken,
Through my love of Jenny Lind.
Her fair short hair is braided,
Just as dress'd by Mr. Wright,
Whom, singing German melodies,
I heard the other night.
The fair short hair may braided be,
Or comb'd in curls, or pinn'd;
But my new Gibus is broken,
Through my love of Jenny Lind.
I've reckoned on the summer sun
To shine on me at last;
But my quarter's income's nearly gone,
From living rather fast;
And when the ticket "four-and-nine"
Is on my next hat pinn'd,
They'll say, "His last was broken,
Through his love of Jenny Lind!"

SIR HARRY SMITH'S RETURN.—SONNET.

Welcome brave warrior, to thy native shore!
England exulting her soldier greets—
The Conqueror of Allwale, where feats
Of bravery scarce parallel'd, down bore
The swarthy chivalry of false Lahore;
Trampled upon its sanguinary pride,
Gaining for Britain's brow one laurel more,
So nobly won upon the Satrap's side.
Welcome to gallant Smith! The sword is sheath'd,
War's direful deadly scenes have pass'd away,
Peace o'er the land her blessings pure hath breath'd,
And fair Prosperity resumes her sway.
Pure is the sword that's only drawn to save,
The friend of peace is bravest of the brave.—L.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Sopraccita."—It certainly seems difficult in four moves, but why not refer to the solution?
- "F. G.," Edinburgh, is wrong. See the solution.
- "G. S.," Kildermister.—The position, to have occurred in actual play, is pretty enough. We shall find a niche for it hereafter.
- "C. S. N.," York.—We are sorry we cannot undertake the examination of the back solutions sent. You can obtain every Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, bound in Volumes. Apply to the Publisher.
- "C. E.,"—We should say the edition of Philidor mentioned is decidedly dear at the price, unless the volumes are choicely bound. Your solution of the Indian Problem is a failure.
- "C. E. R.,"—With some hundreds of others, now under consideration. You appear to be right respecting Enigma No. 151.
- "L. E. F.," Halifax.—Somewhat too easy; but they shall have a place in our collection of Unpublished Enigmas.
- "Britoniam."—It shall be examined in due turn.
- "Phil-Chess."—Wait till the "Hand-book" appears, and then you can judge for yourself.
- "C. E. R."—You may get diagrams for Problems of Hastings, in Carey-street.
- "F. P. W."—Volume 5 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" contains the whole of the Games in the Great Match between England and France; and Volume 7, the Matches between Messrs. Horwitz and Staunton—Horwitz and the latter—Horwitz and Kieseritzky—and the celebrated Blindfold Games of Horwitz and Kieseritzky. The first of these Volumes is nearly out of print.
- "W. H. C."—They are very acceptable, and shall have an early place.
- "Red-cap."—G. G.—The "Hand-book" will contain an analysis of the great "Rook and Bishop versus Rook" question, and a clear and systematised solution of the celebrated "Scen-Problem"—the latter from the pen of Captain Evans, the inventor of the "Evans Gambit."
- "A. P. Q."—The annual subscription to the London Chess Club is three guineas. Write to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.
- Solutions by "A. Z.," "Sopraccita," "W. S. L.," "T. D. B. S.," "N. D.," Nottingham; "Withdard," "C. E.," "C. E. R.," "Echees," "Miss Laura C. C.," "Britoniam," "F. G. D.," "C. F.," "Indus," "N. V. F.," "H. B. B.," "X.," "W. F. G. J.," and "G. A. H." are correct. Those by "Bongey," "Phil," "Miles," "Civis," and "S. P. Q. R.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 171.

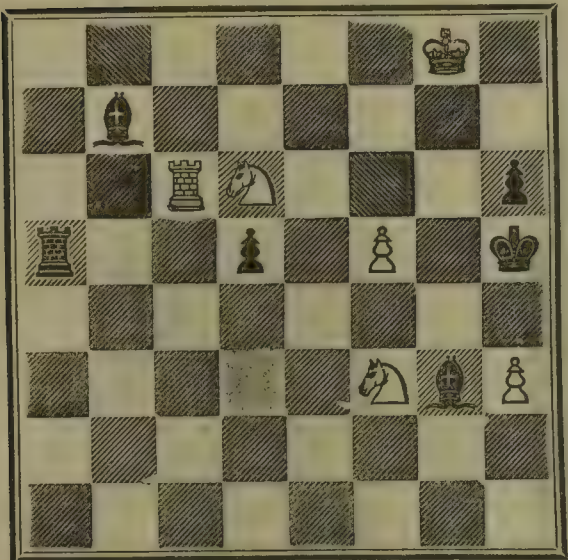
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|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to Q 3rd | Black's moves are | 5. K takes P | |
| 2. Kt to Q B sq | all forced | 6. Kt to Q B 6th (ch) | |
| 3. Kt takes Q Kt P | | 7. The other Kt | |
| 4. Kt to Q R 5th | | Mates at Q B 7th | |

PROBLEM, No. 172.

By MR. CLARE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following games, from the "Berlin Schach Zeitung," were lately played between Von H. de Laza and Herrn Anderssen, of Breslau.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE (Herr A.) | BLACK (V. H. d. L.) | WHITE (Herr A.) | BLACK (V. H. d. L.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 16. R takes K Kt (ch) | Kt takes R |
| 2. K B P two | P takes P | | |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt P two | 17. R to K sq | Castles (d) |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt P one | 18. Kt takes Kt (ch) | K to R sq |
| 5. Castles | P takes Kt | 19. Kt to Q 5th | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 6. Q takes P | Q to K B 3rd | 20. Q to K R 4th (e) | Q B to K 3rd |
| 7. P to K 5th | Q takes P | 21. Q B to his 3rd (ch) | K B to Kt 2nd |
| 8. Q P one | K B to K R 3rd | 22. Kt to K B 6th | Q R to Q B sq |
| 9. Q B to Q 2nd | Kt to K 2nd | 23. Kt takes K R P | Q takes Kt |
| 10. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q B P one (a) | 24. B takes B (ch) | K takes B |
| 11. Q R to K sq | Q to her B 4th (ch) | 25. Q takes P | Q to K B 4th |
| 12. K to R sq | Q P two | 26. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch) | Q to K Kt 5th |
| 13. Q to K R 5th | Q to her 3rd | 27. Q to K 5th (ch) | P to K B 3rd |
| 14. K B takes Q P | P takes B (b) | 28. Q to her 6th | Q R takes P |
| 15. Kt takes P | Q Kt to B 3rd | | And White resigns. |

- (a) This is Black's best move, but La Bourdonnais advises 10. Q Kt to B 3rd. Some modern players also recommend Castling at this stage, but if properly opposed, that serves to advance White's game.
- (b) It is a most point where either Castling or taking the Bishop is now the better move.
- (c) B to Q B 3rd is, perhaps, a stronger mode of continuing the attack.
- (d) If Q to K 3rd, White can take the B with R, threatening to check with his Kt at Q B 7th.
- (e) If Q to K 5th (ch), Black replies with P to K B 3rd, having a piece superiority, and a secure game.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (V. H. d. L.) | BLACK (Herr A.) | WHITE (V. H. d. L.) | BLACK (Herr A.) |
| 1. K P two | Q B P two | 12. P to K Kt 4th | R to his 6th |
| 2. Q P two | P takes P | 13. K to his Kt 2nd | R takes K Kt |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 14. K takes R (a) | Q to K R 5th |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K P one | 15. K to Kt 2nd | Q Kt to K 4th |
| 5. Kt takes Q P | K B to Q B 4th | 16. P to K R 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 6. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to K 2nd | 17. B takes K Kt (b) | P takes B |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3rd | Castles | 18. Q B to K B 4th | Q B checks |
| 8. Q R P one | K Kt to his 3rd | 19. P to K B 3rd | Kt takes K B P |
| 9. Castles | K B P two | 20. R takes Kt | Q to K B 7th (ch) |
| 10. P takes P | R takes P | | And wins. |
| 11. K B to Q 3rd | R to K R 4th | | |

- (a) If the Queen took the Rook, Black won her by checking with his Kt at K R 6th.
- (b) B to K 4th would have been better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 152.—By Mr. Mc. G.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q 7th | K at Q 4th | Ps at Q 3rd and Q | |
| R at Q 8th | | B 2nd | |

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 153.

For this and the following Enigma we are indebted to the ingenuity of a distinguished member of the St. George's Chess Club.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q sq | K at his B 7th | Kt at K sq and Q | R at Q Kt 5th |
| Q at K R 4th | Q at her R 6th | 8th | Kt at K 3rd and Q |
| B at K B 8th | R at K B 8th | P at K Kt 3rd | B 5th |
| | | | P at Q B 6th |

White mates in five moves.

No. 154.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R 2nd | K at Q 4th | Ps at K 5th, Q B | K 3rd, Q 4th, Q |
| B at K R 4th | Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt | 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, | B 5th, and Q R |
| Kt at Q B 2nd | 2nd, K B 4th, | and Q R 5th | 3rd |

In this position White plays first and mates in seven moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of wheat of home produce has arrived hitherto since Monday, and the show of samples of that grain to-day was unusually small. As several foreign buyers were again in the market the trade with English wheat was very brisk, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last, of from 4s to 5s per quarter. The best Essex wheat sold at 100s per quarter. Upwards of 13,000 quarters of wheat have come in from abroad, yet nearly the whole was taken on shipment to France, at a further improvement in value of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The sale for all kinds of barley and the supply of which was on the increase—was active, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. There was only a retail inquiry for malt, but previous rates were firmly supported. Very few oats were on show, and a good clearance was effected, at 1s to 2s per quarter more in price. Both beans and peas were 1s to 2s per quarter dearer. Flour was held at higher prices.

At 10 o'clock.—English: Wheat, 320s; malt, 140s; oats, 320. Irish: Wheat, 320s; malt, 140s; oats, 320. Foreign: Wheat, 13,840; barley, 7740; malt, 140s; oats, 5510. Flour: 4020 sacks, — barrels.

—English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 81s to 89s; ditto white, 80s to 93s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 81s to 89s; ditto white, 80s to 89s; rye, 60s to 62s; grinding barley, 14s to 50s; distilling, 51s to 55s; mashing ditto, 58s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 75s; brown do., 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 77s to 78s; Chevalier, 80s to 81s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 31s to 35s; potato ditto, 35s to 37s; Tynahall and Cork, black, 30s to 31s; ditto white, 31s to 35s; tick beans, new, 48s to 50s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 51s to 61s; mangel, 56s to 61s; white, —s to —s; butlers, 61s to 63s, per quarter. Town-mole flour, 70s to 75s; Suffolk, 60s to 65s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 60s to 65s per 280lbs. Foreign:—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s. Beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 12s to 4s per 190lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for all kinds of seeds still continues in a very inactive state; but, in prices, we have no material alteration to notice. The supplies on offer are seasonably good.

—English: sowing, 62s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 60s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 60s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Cornmeal, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 7s to 7d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) 23s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Unseeded cakes, English, 11s to 13s 10s; ditto, foreign, 10s to 11s 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 47 10s to 47 12s per ton. Canary, 60s to 65s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 10½d to 11½d; of household bread, 8½d to 10½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 79s 6d; barley, 49s 6d; oats, 30s 11d; rye, 55s 6d; beans, 51s 10d; peas, 52s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 78s 4d; barley, 49s 9d; oats, 31s 0d; rye, 55s 7d; beans, 50s 11d; peas, 54s 7d.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter from Ireland have been small; but those from abroad are on the increase. Irish butter is in good request, and prices are well supported. Carlow, landed, is selling at 90s to 94s; Sligo, 78s to 81s; Cork 81s to 90s; and Waterford, 78s to 80s; per cwt. Foreign moves off steadily, at 102s per cwt for prime Ireland, and 100s to 102s for prime Kiel. The bacon market is still active, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Lard is in good request, yet prices are barely supported. Balo and tallow muttons are selling at 62s to 68s per cwt. Hams are dull, at 72s to 82s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions a good business is doing.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is, comparatively speaking, small, the demand is by no means active, yet in transactions previous rates are well supported.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 78s 4d; barley, 49s 9d; oats, 31s 0d; rye, 55s 7d; beans, 50s 11d; peas, 54s 7d.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter from Ireland have been small; but those from abroad are on the increase. Irish butter is in good request, and prices are well supported. Carlow, landed, is selling at 90s to 94s; Sligo, 78s to 81s; Cork 81s to 90s; and Waterford, 78s to 80s; per cwt. Foreign moves off steadily, at 102s per cwt for prime Ireland, and 100s to 102s for prime Kiel. The bacon market is still active, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Lard is in good request, yet prices are barely supported. Balo and tallow muttons are selling at 62s to 68s per cwt. Hams are dull, at 72s to 82s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions a good business is doing.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Anxiety has somewhat abated with regard to the immediate effects of the pressure for Money, in consequence of the bills falling due on the 4th of the month, having been so well paid. There was no failure of any moment; the general class of paper that remained unpaid at the close of the day's transactions being small, and principally country. Nevertheless, Money continues to be advanced with much precaution, and only for short dates. A greater proof of the soundness of trade generally could scarcely have been offered than the fact that during this unexampled pressure, no firm of any magnitude has yielded to its effects. This must be mainly attributed to the effect of Sir Robert Peel's Currency Bill. The publication of the Bank Returns, and the simplicity of the arrangements upon which the issues are founded, render finance intelligible to any one possessing the ordinary acquirements of business. The belief asserted in last week's financial article, that an improvement was approaching, is strengthened by the state of affairs at the close of this week. Already the Bank of England has shown more confidence, and this feeling is growing among the moneyed interest. Confidence is alone requisite to speedily produce a reaction as sudden as beneficial; and it is confidently hoped that another month will see the tide of change set in.

Constant fluctuation has been the characteristic of the English Market during the week. Consols, on Monday, opened at 87½ to 88 for Money, and 88½ to 89 for Account. A decline immediately followed, and prices fell rapidly one per cent. The price at opening, on Tuesday, was 86½ for Account, and afterwards fell to 86½; a leading broker, 86½ to 87 for Money, and 87½ for Account. Fluctuation was again the order of the day on Wednesday. Consols opened at 86½ to 87, but soon declined to 86½, the Corn Market having slightly advanced. Later in the day, however, some improvement occurred. The value of money fell about 1 per cent., and bullion was said to have arrived at the Bank. This improved tone continued on Thursday, a report being freely circulated that Government would adopt some measures for facilitating the next payment on the Loan. Consols advanced from 87½ Buyers, to 87½ for the Account; although a slight reaction afterwards occurred. The Exchequer Market has been very unfavourably influenced, prices having fallen to 11s. discount. A slight improvement has since taken place. The New scrip has been but little dealt in, and quoted, during the week, 3½ discount. It has advanced since about three-quarters per cent. At closing, the Market was firm, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 189; Reduced, 86½; Consols, 87½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 88; New Five per Cent. Annuities, 117; Long Annuities, 9 1-16; Do., 30 years, 9 1-16; India Stock, 242; Consols for May 27, 87½; Exchequer Bills, 9 dis.

The Foreign Market continues quite neglected, and transactions are comparatively so rare that prices can be only called nominal. Portuguese on Monday was 33½ to 34, and closes at 34½. Spanish Active Bonds were 25½ to 24, and close at 23. The Three per Cents, 34½ to 35, closing at 36 for Account. Mexican, 10½ to 20½, closing at 20. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents maintain their price, closing at 87½. The Four per Cents, 87½. Danish is 83, and Russian 109.

The Share Market has undergone but little change during the week, business remaining almost suspended. These sales, however, are pressed—a heavy reduction can alone secure buyers. The last prices are:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 3½; Caledonian, Half Shares, 1½; Eastern Counties, 18½; Do, Perpetual, 5 per Cent, 3 pm; Do, York Extension, 5½; East Lancashire, 16; Do, New, 6; East Lincolnshire, 7½; Ely and Huntingdon, 14½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 1½; Great Northern, 2½; Do, London and York Extension, 1½; Great North of England, New, 62½; Great Western, 11½; Do, Quarter Shares, 16½; Do, Fifths, 26; Do, New, 7½; Hull and Selby, 10½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 60½; Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, Branch Half Shares, 7½; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference 6 per Cent, 3½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1½; London and Blackwall, New, 1 pm; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 5½; Do, Consol. Eighties, 10½; London and North-Western, 17½; Ditto, £40 Shares M. and B., 66; Ditto, £10 Shares M. and B., 64; London and South-Western, 62; Ditto, Scrip, 4½; Lynn and Dereham, 20½; Manchester and Leeds, Half Shares, 44½; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg) 1 pm; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4½; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 115; Midland, New, 38½; Midland, New, 8; Newcastle and Berwick, 24½; Ditto, New, 6½; Norfolk, 124; Northern Counties Union, 1½; North British, 30½; Ditto, Half Shares, 14½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 3½; Northern and Blythe, 3; North Western, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13; Preston and Wyre, Half Shares, 1½; Scottish Central, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Ditto, Class B, 2½; Shropshire Union, 1½; Ditto, Eastern and Dover, 3½; Ditto, New (iss. at £32), 20½; Ditto, New, £15, 4½; West Riding Union, 1 pm; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 20½; Boulogne and Amiens, 16½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14½; Demerara, 2½; Dutch Renhish, 3½; Namur and Liege, 4½; Northern of France, 11½; Paris and Lyons, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 1½; West Flanders, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was considerable fluctuation yesterday, Consols at one period quoting 87½ for Account. This price was not, however, maintained, although the report that the Bank of England would advance money at five per cent for fifteen days, upon the security of Exchequer Bills, was fully confirmed. The price of Exchequer Bills gradually advanced to par, and it was understood that the rate of interest would be increased. Consols close at 87 for Money, and 87½ for Account.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

WHITEHALL, MAY 1.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal nominating, presenting, and appointing the Hon. and Rev. Robert John Eden, M.A., to the bishopric of the Isle of Man and Sodor, void by the death of Dr. Walter Augustus Shirley, late bishop of that See.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Martin Turpin Hood, now Vice-Consul at Monte Video, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint George Grey Sullivan, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Amoy, to be her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, MAY 3.

Royal Artillery: Second Captain F. Wodehouse to be Captain, vice A. H. Fraser; First Lieut. C. L. D'Agullar to be Second Captain, vice Wodehouse; Second Lieut. L. Martin to be First Lieutenant, vice D'Agullar.

Royal Engineers: First Lieut. G. Bent to be Second Captain, vice Downes; Second Lieut. C. T. Sedley to be First Lieutenant, vice Bent; First Lieut. E. F. W. Henderson to be Second Captain, vice Reynolds; Second Lieut. W. F. Lambart to be First Lieutenant, vice Henderson.

Ordnance Medical Department: Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawson, M.D., to be Surgeon.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Prince Albert's Own Corps of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry.—Francis Marryatt, Esq., to be Captain, vice Proctor, resigned; Cornet George Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Boyd, promoted; William Wood to be Cornet, vice George Wood, promoted.

1st Regiment of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry.—William Brooks Naylor, Esq., to be Captain, vice Taylor, deceased.

PRIZE MONEY.

London, May 4, 1847.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's ship *Star*, R. J. W. Dunlop, Esq., Commander, that the proportions arising from the bounty money on the tonnage and of a moiety of the sale proceeds of the Brazilian slave schooners *Rafael*, captured on the 27th of March, 1845, and *Minerva*, captured on the 7th day of April, 1845, will be paid to those who were actually on board at the time of capture, or to their representatives duly authorised to receive the same, on the 18th instant, at No. 3, Clifford's Inn; and the shares not then claimed will be recalled every Wednesday and Thursday, for three months to come, agreeably to Act of Parliament.—W. and E. CHAMBERLAIN, Agents.

London, April 23, 1847.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's brig *Heroine*, who were actually on board at the capture of the Portuguese brig or schooner, name unknown, on the 21st of March, 1844, that they will be paid their respective proportions of the tonnage bounty and moiety of the proceeds of the said capture, on Tuesday, the 18th of May next, at No. 33, Abchurch-lane, London; and the shares not then paid will be recalled at the same place, on Tuesdays and Thursdays for three months, agreeably to Act of Parliament.—J. PETTY MUSPRATT, Agent.

London, April 23, 1847.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's brig *Heroine*, who were actually on board at the capture of the Portuguese slave brig *Quatro de Setembro*, on the 24th of February, 1844, that they will be paid their respective proportions of the tonnage bounty and moiety of the proceeds of the said capture, on Tuesday, the 18th of May next, at No. 33, Abchurch-lane, London; and the shares not then paid will be recalled at the same place, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for three months, agreeably to Act of Parliament.—J. PETTY MUSPRATT, Agent.

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BANKRUPTS.

A. COLLYER, Stoke Hammond, Buckinghamshire, cow-keeper. G. HORNE and A. M. BURGHES, Chesapeake City, Maryland, sea and W. STILLING, Stratford, Essex, slaters. R. COGAN, Leicester-square, glass merchant. G. SOUTHWELL, Whitstable, Kent, baker. W. ROLPH, Billerica, Essex, innkeeper. J. COOPER, Billerica, Essex, cattle-salesman. J. A. TRIMMER, Brentford, victualler. J. PULLEINE, jun., Selby, Yorkshire, brewer. F. RIPPINGALE, Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire, auctioneer. J. MUNKS, Sheffield, licensed victualler. R. BURKINSHAW, Sheffield, sharebroker. T. ROBINSON, Liverpool, blacksmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. HENRY, Edinburgh, tailor. E. MCKINLAY, Glasgow, grocer. W. CAMERON, Man-lachy, Ross-shire, merchant. J. WATT, Kilmilly, Stirlingshire, coal master. O. M'GOWAN, Glasgow, spirit-dealer.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

WHITEHALL, MAY 4.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

WHITEHALL, MAY 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., and Lieut. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., the office of place of Rear-Admiral of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir David Gault, deceased.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., the office of place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, appointed Vice-Admiral of the said United Kingdom.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 7.

10th Light Dragoons: Capt. R. Pattinson to be Captain, vice Townley. 11th: Paymaster W. Roughton to be Paymaster, vice Bedford. 15th: Regimental Sergeant-Major G. Ellis to be Cornet, vice Miller. 16th: Capt. R. G. Towley to be Captain, vice Pattinson; Lieut. T. Pattle to be Captain, vice Reynolds; Cornet W. B. Lockhart to be Lieutenant, vice Pattle; T. W. White to be Cornet, vice Lockhart. 17th: Lieut. C. W. Miles to be Captain, vice Scobell; Cornet J. C. W. Russell to be Lieutenant, vice Miles; A. Campbell to be Cornet, vice Russell.

21st Foot: Lieut. R. H. Rocks to be Lieutenant, vice Reed. 10th: Major G. S. Montzambert to be Major, vice Goode; Lieut. J. M. Ennor to be Lieutenant, vice Ennor. 30th: Lieut. W. H. Emerson to be Lieutenant, vice Ennor. 40th: Capt. J. Davis to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J. Gray; Lieut. W. A. Fyers to be Captain, vice Davis; Ensign R. S. Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Fyers; R. Hare to be Ensign, vice Payne. 43d: Lieut. G. L. Proby, who was superseded, has been reinstated. 52d: Major W. H. Goode to be Major, vice Montzambert. 65th: Lieut. C. P. O'Connell to be Lieutenant, vice Blake. 68th: Lieut. A. Thippen to be Captain, vice Cross; Ensign H. G. Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice Thippen; W. H. Seymour to be Ensign, vice Carmichael. 78th: Lieut. T. J. D. Reed to be Lieutenant, vice Rocks. 80th: Brevet Major C. Lewis to be Major, vice Nunn; Lieut. H. A. Welman to be Captain, vice Lewis. 87th: Paymaster W. D. Bedford to be Paymaster, vice Houghton. 88th: W. J. Harrison to be Ensign. 91st: Quartermaster J. Forbes to be Quartermaster, vice Gordon. 95th: Ensign L. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; A. Morgan to be Ensign, vice Fraser.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. H. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Hale; Second Lieut. J. C. Nicholl to be First Lieut., vice Hardinge; R. Bailie to be Second Lieut., vice Nicholl. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Ensign F. G. Syme to be First Lieut., vice Bagnall; Lieut. W. Bagenall to be Adjutant.

Brevet—Capt. J. Davis to be Major in the Army; Capt. R. Wolfe to be Major in the Army. UNATTACHED—Lieut. W. Graham to be Captain.

STAFF.—Lieut. B. H. Edwards to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Graham.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

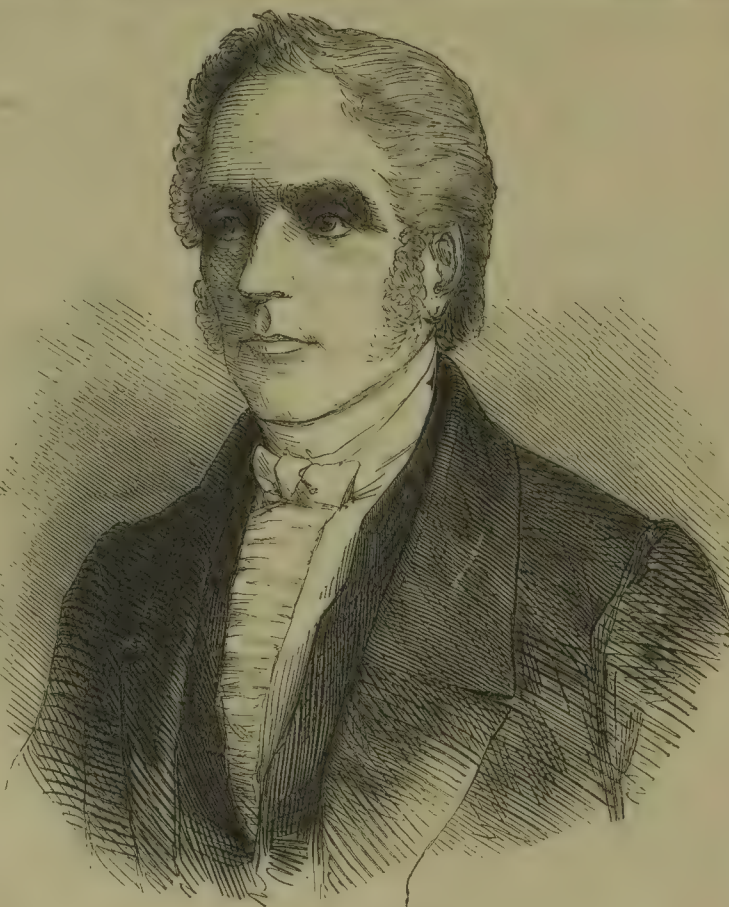
MR. FIELDEN, M.P.

On Monday evening, the Factory Bill was passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 63. Within a short period, it will be the law of the land. The struggle for it has been one of some years' continuance; towards its conclusion, Mr. Fielden, who had always been an influential supporter of the cause, became its leader. Lord Ashley was one of the Conservatives who gave in his adherence to Sir Robert Peel on the Corn-Law question; and, as he had been elected by his Dorsetshire constituents on very different principles, he resigned his seat, and was, of course, lost as the leader of the Short-Time party. The question did not suffer by the succession of Mr. Fielden to the post of Lord Ashley. His Lordship, though most zealous and sincere, was scarcely inflexible enough for the leader of a popular movement: his philanthropy required tempering with that "sterner stuff" of which successful leaders are made; and, on one occasion, his yielding to the request of the Peel Ministry, after he had obtained a majority in the Commons that all but broke up the Government, gave rise to some positive dissatisfaction. During the Corn-Law debates, too, the state of the agricultural labourers in general, and those of Dorsetshire in particular, was shown to be not so superior to that of the factory operatives as to give the landed party a right to assume the post of teachers of "the humanities." The *tu quoque* argument, though the most inconclusive of all, was frequently used against Lord Ashley with much effect; and, more than once, he was broadly told to look at the people at his own door before he ventured to denounce the employers of the manufacturing districts.

To some of these objections or insinuations was Mr. Fielden liable. He had been a factory worker himself; he had risen to the condition of an employer, and while advocating the limitation of the hours of labour, was himself the master of one of the largest establishments in England. He spoke with the authority of one thoroughly conversant with both sides of the question; and nowhere has practical knowledge greater influence than in the House of Commons. His simple and earnest advocacy made up for many personal deficiencies.

Mr. Fielden is no politician, and makes no figure in debate. His voice is so extremely weak, that, except those immediately around him, no one can hear more than a few broken sentences, spoken with a strong provincial accent. He generally prepares and publishes his speeches himself. He is tall and thin, touched by age, and with an appearance of ill health. But a strong mind, and singleness of purpose are there, and these effect much; they have raised him personally to an influential station, and, as a public man, his name is now connected with one of the great questions of the day. In general politics, Mr. Fielden does not much interfere; once only he brought a personal matter before the House. The firm, during the depressed seasons of 1842 and 1843, carried on their business at a loss, and returned their profits to the Income-Tax Commissioners as *nil*. They were, however, surcharged in a large amount, which they would not pay, and their stock was seized, and, we believe, sold by auction. After endless disputes and appeals, Mr. Fielden brought the case before the House, we never heard with what result, for he got no satisfaction from the Government. Mr. Goulburn's answer was very official and evasive indeed.

Mr. Fielden sits for Oldham.



MR. FIELDEN, M.P.

THE ROYAL PICTURES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The two Pictures painted for her Majesty, by Winterhalter, and placed in the Banqueting, or Queen Anne's Room, at St. James's Palace, were opened to the public (by tickets) on Monday last. One of the pictures is large, the other small.

The first Picture is a family group, representing the Queen and Prince Albert, and their five children. Her Majesty and the Prince are seated on a settee, placed upon the terrace of Windsor Castle; the Queen in a white dress,

and the Order of the Garter; and the Prince in a suit of black, with black silk stockings. On the Queen's right, and standing by her side, is the Prince of Wales, in a crimson velvet dress, and immediately in front of the Queen is her Majesty's second son, in the act of running to play with his three sisters, who form a charming group on the left of the composition. The two elder Princesses are playing with their youngest sister on a cushion on the ground, and Prince Albert is represented touching the Queen's hand, and directing her attention to the group before her. On the Prince's left is a table, with fruit upon it, and on her Majesty's right is a vase of flowers. The floor is carpeted.

or this court martial, the same members were sworn to try the carpenter of the *Thunderbolt* for drunkenness, subsequent to leaving her; and while on board the *Eurydice*, taking a passage to Simon's Bay. The charge was fully proved, and he was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT WELBECK ABBEY.—On Wednesday evening (last week), an incendiary fire occurred in the stack-yard of his Grace the Duke of Portland, at Wood Barn, near Welbeck Abbey. The damage has been estimated at £400. Owing to the great exertions of the villagers and the police, the farm buildings were preserved.

The small Picture, which is placed opposite the larger one, and therefore, cannot be shown in our illustration, is a full-length portrait of the Prince of Wales, in a sailor's dress—blue jacket, duck trousers, and a flat black straw hat—the costume of the Royal Navy.

The larger Picture is, in many respects, the best work of art; the figures are artistically arranged, and the colouring is good.

Among the visitors to view the Royal Pictures on Friday, were the Bavarian, Brazilian, and Netherlands Ministers; the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, the Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Douro, Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Earl Delawarr, Earl Auckland, Count D'Orsay, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lady Sondes, Lord Colville, Sir George Comper, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Bannerman, M.P., and the Hon. W. Ashley.

On Tuesday, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Dowager Countess of Charleville, Earl of Fingall, Lord Sheffield, Lady Lyndhurst, Lady Cottenham, Lord Sondes, the Countess of Arundel, Lady Ormonde, Lady Barrington, the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Viscountess Glentworth, Lord Colborne, Lord Somers, Sir J. Yarde Buller, Lord Aymer, Lord J. Stuart, and Lady Charlotte Egerton.

And, on Wednesday, were the Bishop of Rochester, Lords Falmouth, Leigh, Walsingham, and Fortescue, Dowager Lady Suffield, Lady Mary Howard, and Lady Radstock.

Tickets to view the pictures are issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, from twelve to four o'clock. Each ticket will admit the lady or gentleman whose name will be inserted in it, and five other persons. All applications must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets or to answer written applications.

Ladies and gentlemen receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address, on their cards, at the Lord Chamberlain's office.

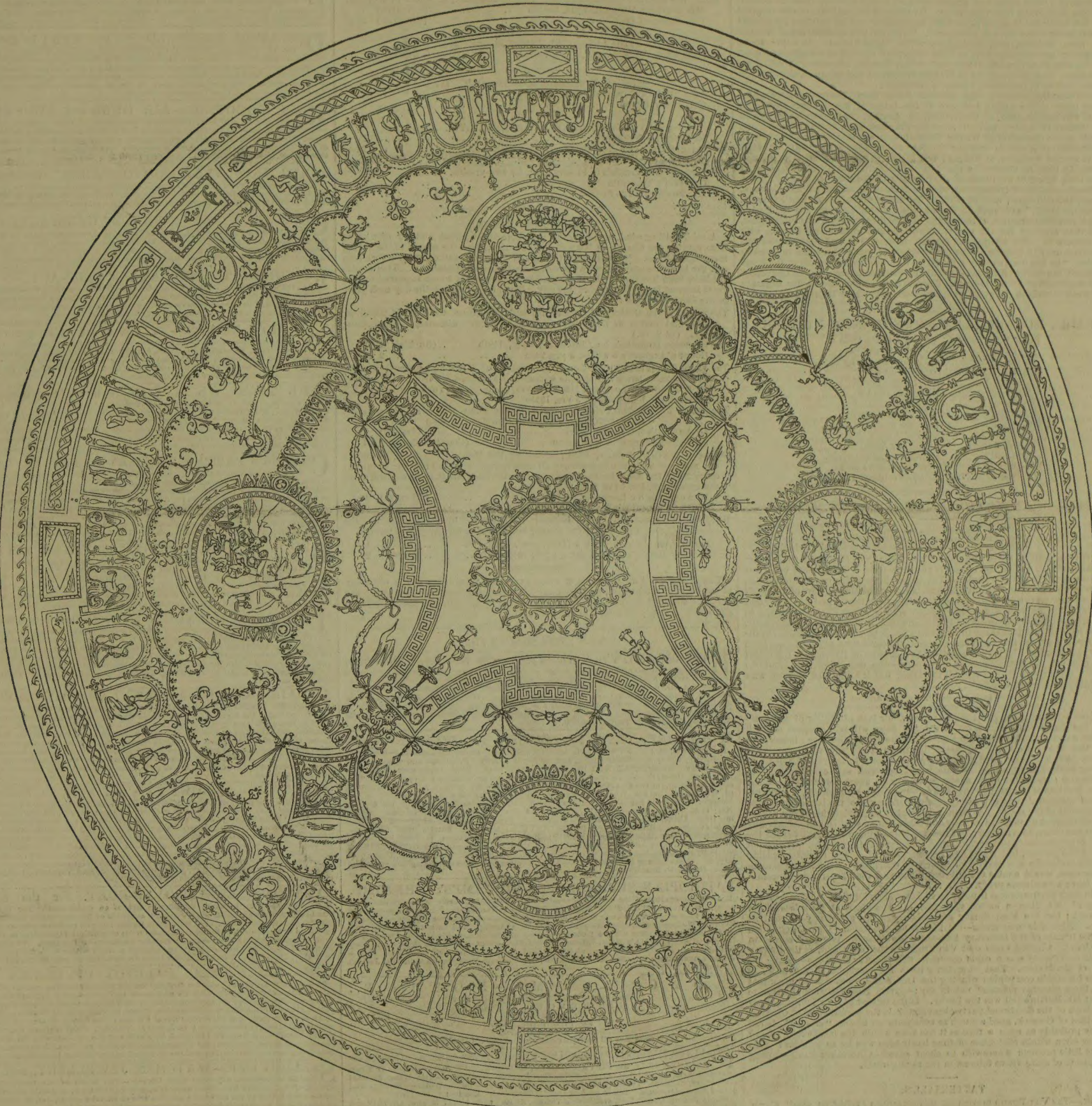
These very interesting Pictures, we learn, will be engraved forthwith, and published by Alderman Moon.

THE ADMIRALS' GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—The Earl of Auckland has conferred the Admirals' Good Service Pension, which reverted to his patronage on the death of Sir Davidge Gould, on Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., the hero of the Rivoli, and one of the most distinguished officers in the service. He is the brother of the present Baron Talbot de Malahide.

COURT MARTIAL AT PORTSMOUTH.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer *Thunderbolt*, in Algoa Bay, in February last, commenced on Monday, at Portsmouth, by court martial, ordered by the Admiralty, to try Commander A. Boyle, and the officers and crew, for their conduct on the occasion. The members of the Court consisted of Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B., president; Captain Pascoe, *Victory*; Captain Chads, C.B., *Excellent*; Captain Milne, *St. Vincent*; Captain S. C. Daeres, *Avenger*. Mr. G. L. Greetham officiated as Judge Advocate. The Court was occupied during the whole day with the inculpatory evidence, and on Tuesday the defence was entered upon. The Court was of opinion that her Majesty's late steamer *Thunderbolt* had been wrecked through inattention and neglect, and sentenced Commander Alexander Boyle, and Mr. J. D. Milne, master, to be dismissed her Majesty's service; but, in consequence of the production of high testimonials of former character and ability, recommended them to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—After the conclusion



EXHIBITION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE OF WINTERHALTER'S PICTURES, PAINTED FOR HER MAJESTY.



CEILING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CEILING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE subject of interior decoration is now occupying so large a share of artistical attention, that we are persuaded the accompanying illustration of one of the finest specimens in the metropolis, will be acceptable to our readers. By placing it in comparison with the Ceiling of the Royal Italian Opera, (Covent Garden,) represented at page 268, it will be seen that the work we now engrave is altogether entitled to the highest rank as a masterpiece of art. It has an airy lightness, which is peculiarly appropriate and characteristic for a ceiling; and the surface is slightly vaulted, which, aided by the judicious selection of the designs, gives even additional height to the edifice.

From the central aperture hangs the superb lustre which almost entirely lights the theatre. This compartment has a delicate lake ground; the four figures bear vases of flowers, cleverly painted; and the Grecian *bordure*, in its design, as well as in the peculiar form in which it is arranged, gives effective distinctness to the entire panel. The continuation of the embellishment outside the main border is very aerial; and the winged head by which it is connected with the next circle, (of exquisite design,) is a clever contrivance. The festoons of flowers, volant birds and butterflies, and the groups of musical instruments, which float, as it were, around the panel, are so delicate as not to interfere with the inclosing circle. This is broken by beautifully executed copies of "the Elements," by Albano, whose poetic fancy, brilliant colouring, and cheerful subjects, fit his works peculiarly for a place here. The intermediate diamond-shaped panels are filled with arabesque figures (fountains), resting upon the next *bordure* of scallop, crested; upon which are perched birds of superb plumage, which assist the aerial character of the decorations at the same time that they lend their varied and brilliant colouring. The next circle comprises an almost indescribable variety of figures, some of them picturesque and beautiful, and grouped with great skill; each within an arched framework, flanked by a sort of candelabrum design. The two remaining circles, and the intervening panels, are very chaste; and complete, in true artistical spirit, this charming composition. The main colours, by the way, are lake and bright blue; added to the infinite variety of the hues of the several objects. All is life and activity, or rich and busy fancy, and poetic creation, in most effective combination.

We take this opportunity of stating what was unintentionally omitted in our account of the re-decoration of Her Majesty's Theatre, last year—that the whole of the design, composition, and arrangement, of this beautiful work was intrusted, by Mr. Lumley, to Mr. John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi, who was travelling student to the Royal Academy (in architecture); during his three years' stay in Italy, he attentively studied the works of Raphael, Julio Romano, and their contemporaries; and the styles adopted by these artists have been very successfully introduced by Mr. Johnson, in his tasteful work at Her Majesty's Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MDLLE. JENNY LIND IN "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO."

It is barely possible to do justice to the effect produced on ourselves, in common with the concourse of persons assembled on Tuesday and Thursday nights at this theatre. We have arrived at a new stage of our theatrical experience. A new perception of musical art has burst upon us; it is as though we now learned for the first time what singing really is, and have been, with all our fancied knowledge and taste, groping, till now, in darkness and error. The "trick of voice," the well-prepared bursts, the artistic "effects," which we have hitherto applauded to the skies, are discovered to be only so many mistakes, and artists appear to have been labouring all their lives to attain that which they were better without. We have learned that the best way to tread the stage is to seem wholly devoid of theatrical art; the best way to sing is to appear never to have learned. All conventionalisms are overthrown, all traditions of the operatic stage turned into contempt—and, by what? By the appearance of Mdle. Jenny Lind at Her Majesty's Theatre. An excitement almost unparalleled in theatrical annals has prevailed as to the appearance of the Swedish *cantatrice*; the highest expectations were formed, while, on the other hand, there was a fear—not an unnatural one—that she could not equal her immense reputation, and come up to the ideal of those with whom she had been, for so long a period, the topic of conversation, and the object of extraordinary interest. This fear was proved to be groundless—Jenny Lind has surpassed all expectation, because it had been impossible to be prepared for something so startlingly new—so unlike all we have heard before. Each one, it is true, formed his own idea of the vocalist; yet this always bore a certain resemblance to some bygone favourite, or to some existing *prima donna*; most people expected, indeed, a marvellous superiority in degree, but were unprepared for the superiority in kind of talent which she possesses.

To have attained the perfect control over her voice—that faultlessness, purity, and delicacy of execution—which she possesses, Mdle. Lind must have studied arduously; but to such profit have been her studies, that there is nothing in her singing to remind one of them. Everything she does appears spontaneous—and yet there is never a fault. The same thing is remarkable in her acting: every movement seems the impulse of the moment; yet, not for a second, does she lose sight of the identity of the character she impersonates—not for a moment are her gestures otherwise than expressive and graceful. Art, by her, has been only used to cultivate nature—not for a moment to disguise it. Were it possible to detect a flaw in the voice, or a slip in the execution of Jenny Lind, her singing would still be irresistible, for it reaches the heart and touches the deepest chords of human feeling; but she has, perhaps, never a weak moment; at the instant the listener, from the habit of hearing other artists, expects the voice to become weak and fatigued—at that moment it bursts forth in greater beauty than ever. Her voice is astonishing. To the fullest, purest, sweetest tone imaginable, it unites a vibrating and penetrating quality, that makes its softest whisper audible, no matter where the listener is seated; and that, when exerted to its full extent, is truly glorious, and it may be distinctly heard above the greatest din of the orchestra, and of the voices of the other artists.

We are not afraid of being considered extravagant in our praise, at least by those who have witnessed Mdle. Lind's performances, for the delight of hearing something so new and so natural has taken the most phlegmatic by storm. Seldom has any theatre presented such a scene of excitement and enthusiasm as Her Majesty's on the night of her *début*. Her reception was overpowering—that said much for the fame which had preceded her, and also, we think, for the universal good-will which Mdle. Lind, as an individual, has succeeded in inspiring—the feeling of enthusiasm warmed, too, as it was, by the shrinking, timid attitude of the young artist, as she was led forward to receive such unusual time she remained on the stage, which showed that public expectation, after being raised so high, was fully gratified, and even surpassed. We never heard anything more delicious than the sustained notes which commence her first

cavatina, "Va dit elle"—full, clear, and bell-like, and then dying off to the faintest whisper. This song was interrupted by a thunder of applause, above which, however, could be heard the stentorian "bravo" of the great Lablache, who, after sitting immovable in his box, like one entranced, suddenly jumped up, as if unable to control his feelings, and applauded furiously. The charming little romance, "Quand je quittais la Normandie," was even more rapturously applauded, each verse being encored. At the conclusion of the last, she gave the roudade "A pleine voix," limpid, pure, and deliciously sweet; and finished with a shake, so delicately, so softly executed, that each one held his breath to listen, and the tumult of applause at the conclusion baffles description. The scene with *Bertram* was magnificently executed. Her passion of terror was nature itself; and the last act, in which she struggles to rescue *Robert* from the clutches of *Bertram*, as a specimen of dramatic power was beyond praise. The house presented at the conclusion such a scene as has been rarely witnessed. The crowded mass, waving hats and handkerchiefs, stamping, knocking, shouting, and endeavouring in every possible manner to express their delight, called the vocalist three times before the curtain, with an enthusiasm we have never seen surpassed, and yet which was no more than deserved.

Our space fails us to do justice this week to the great Staudigl, likewise a *débutant* on this stage. On Tuesday, the night of his *début*, attention was so much riveted on Mdle. Lind, that even he remained comparatively unnoticed at first; besides his voice and execution seemed to our ears to betoken that he partook of the excitement and agitation which prevailed before as well as behind the curtain. But in the last acts of the opera he more than realized all that was expected of him. Both as an actor and singer his execution of *Bertram* was unsurpassed, and became at times sublime.

We do not so much regret the short space of time which remains to us to notice the opera itself, because "Robert le Diable," though it is some time since it has been played here, has, nevertheless, by its charming melodies, and fine concerted pieces, become well known to all amateurs. It is truly a splendid opera—in imaginative power rarely equalled. The music is of a totally different character to that usually performed on the Italian stage: and some of the artists, especially Fraschini, appear new, and somewhat unaccustomed to it; he, however, acts it with his wonted dramatic fire, and sings with a taste and skill that will be yet more striking, when he shall have become more versed in a style of music apparently new to him. Gardoni, having been for so long a time at the Académie, in Paris, has become more *au fait* at this class of operas; his delightful voice and style gave great charm to the little part of *Raimbault*. Madame Castellan sings with more than her wonted brilliancy and fire the music allotted to the *Princess*.

So strong a cast has rarely been seen; but, for the moment, the great interest is centred on the lady with whose name we began this notice—Mdle. Jenny Lind.

On Thursday, "Roberto il Diavolo" was repeated, and Mdle. Lind's reception even more enthusiastic than on Tuesday. The theatre was crowded to excess, and the struggles to gain admission were tremendous. The audience, during the evening, repeatedly testified their delight by rising *en masse*, waving of handkerchiefs, and the most extatic applause. Her Majesty, for the second time, honoured the performance with her presence.

HERR STAUDIGL.

This distinguished singer and actor, who made so successful a *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday night, had already obtained extensive popularity in this country. "His voice, in extent of compass, flexibility, fervour, and purity of tone, was certainly never surpassed, perhaps never equalled." The scale of this wonderful organ is thus described in a paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, in the words of two Professors of the greatest eminence. One says:—"The compass of the voice is from the deep E in the bass, to the high B in the tenor; and I have heard

him sing these two notes from his chest." The other musical informant states that Staudigl's voice comprises almost two and a-half octaves, from the deep E flat in the bass, to the high G in the tenor. He adds, all the registers of this splendid organ are developed in equal perfection, energetic or soft, as required for expression, but never either hard or effeminate. To govern this splendid organ he has a mind, taste, feelings, and inspirations of the highest order. As a lyric actor, his repertory is very extensive, and his versatility equally extraordinary; a list before us comprises upwards of fifty parts which Staudigl has sustained with first-rate success; he is no less great in the performance of sacred music, than he is in profane; and he is, moreover, himself a composer.

Joseph Staudigl, singer at the Imperial Royal Court Theatre, at the Kärnthnerthor (such is the style), and also at the Imperial Royal Court Chapel of Vienna, was born in 1807, at Wöllersdorf, in Austria. At seven years old, he was a student of music; and on attaining his ninth year, he was admitted into the choir of the Cathedral of Wiener Neustadt as a *soprano* singer. In 1825, he was admitted as a novice into the Chapter of the Benedictine Order, at Melk. He next studied medicine, at Vienna; but at length applied himself to musical science. In 1829, he obtained a place in the choir at the Royal Court Opera; and, in 1830, owing to the illness of the possessor of the part, he played *Pietro*, in "Massaniello," with triumphant success. He then studied under Gottschalk, Demmer, and Cicimara; and, in 1833, on the production of Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert the Devil," produced at Vienna, the part of *Bartram* was confided to Staudigl, and the attraction of the opera, mainly through him, was very great. He was then engaged for six years; three months of each year he sang with great success in other continental towns; and, in 1840, he joined the German operatic company in London. Since that period, to quote the paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, "he has been equally a favourite with the courtly circle at Buckingham Palace, the learned audiences at the Philharmonic and Ancient Concerts," and the audiences of Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and now he has begun to gather fresh laurels in the great lyric establishment of Her Majesty's Theatre.

TO MRS. BUTLER (LATE MISS FANNY KEMBLE.)

Daughter of Genius! upon whom the stole
Of kindred worth hath fallen in thy face,
Flash forth the mental lightnings of thy race,
The emanations of the Heaven-lit soul!
On seeing, hearing the past years unroll
Their panorama, and we faintly trace
The glories of the Kembles—the control
Of tragic muse, and wild Italian grace.
Welcome! fair priestess of the deathless flame,
First fostered on the sacred Avon's side.
Thy native land will echo to thy fame,
And hail thy triumphs with maternal pride.
Welcome, fair Kemble o'er the billows foam,
Welcome to England, thine own hearted home.—L.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Coming events—
I spend what I have, and I save what I owe,
And what's that to any one—whether or no?—*Irish Melodies.*

PRESENTLY we shall be beset with gallant pastimes: yachting, and fresh-water racing, and cricket, and no end of sports and diversions. The present week was "slow"—to speak in the vernacular. The Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, indeed, was on the scene, but it's a dull affair generally—a sort of Quaker's meeting—a nervous occasion, when men look into their books, and find the pages overcast with the shadows of coming events. Surely pain and pleasure must be as close allies, as according to—who is it?—are the sublime and the ridiculous. The most popular merry-making in Great Britain, beyond all comparison, is the Derby Day, whose sun sets upon more sorrowful hearts than any that rises from January to December! There is a well-known couplet of Byron's, to the intent that the gambler has two sources of enjoyment—the one being gain, and the other loss: this may be true as regards the dicer, but it's just the reverse with your turfite—he's never satisfied.....

Lovers, their luck, because they've lost, deplore,
And winners, theirs, because they've won no more.

We purpose canvassing the great coming events, for lack of more account. The Derby—which some ten or a dozen days will now dispose of—will be as open a race, there is reason to suppose, as the speculation upon it has been liberal; that is, as regards the chances of those who might "get on" against the favourites. For that event, five horses have each reached the price of 5 to 1; so that laying against them would be safe investing—with safe customers. But, there's the rub: your man of business is too apt to adopt for the pony of the Ring, the first line of the couplet prefixed to our paper; his motto is, "*aut appetens, aut protensus*." The extremely confined character of the betting since the commencement of the season has been attributed to the difficulties of the money market, contingent upon a bad harvest and other commercial causes. Such may have been the cause, in a degree; but the bad faith of those who have turned the turf into a profession, has—the pun apart—affected the principle. It has not smothered the passion, but set it into another channel. The extent of racing speculation under the new system of Sweeps is enormous; a license upon them at five per cent. would enable the Minister to take off the Property and Income-tax, and leave a handsome profit.....

Well, in such circumstances it must be an interesting inquiry, "What's to win the Derby?" Mr. Mostyn looked very like the champion at the close of the Craven week; but the First Spring sadly damaged his popularity—if not his prospects. His stable was amiss—his Planet on the wane. Then Conyngham seemed the trump of the Demurey lot—anon the Cossack—two great cards—in the same hand. Chester races sent Van Tromp to the rear; and, as the Rowley Mile Plate on Tuesday was a *caput mortuum*, things are *in statu quo*—saving the advance of Mr. Martin. That new fancy owes his elevation in the odds, of course, to his stable companion winning the Dee Stakes—but wherefore on that account, these presents presume not to say—given, Swallow wins the Dee, to show that Mr. Martin shall win the Derby. Is the retreat of Van Tromp a *ruse*?—is the hope of the Goodwood party clean gone? Is the performance of Conyngham, or that of Cossack, good enough to constitute an Epsom "crack"? Is not the Derby probably as open a race as it has been within the last twenty years?—and how often within that space of time has it been won by an outsider? This is a pretty little problem wherewith to cheat *ennui*—a harmless fraud—during the suspension of more active interest in the racing world.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Van Tromp movement this afternoon excited no small alarm amongst his supporters, for, notwithstanding upwards of £2000 was laid out on him, the odds were so liberal, and the layers so anxious, that we can scarcely look upon his chance as otherwise than gone. The betting was not confined to this horse; but, beyond restoring Conyngham to the premiership and bringing two new outsiders into notice, it was not of much importance.

SUFFOLK STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Doctrine
9 to 2 — Paultons

10 to 1 agst Woodpecker

2 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t)

6 to 1 — Kent's lot (t)

5 to 1 — Conyngham (t)

6 to 1 — Cossack (t)

10 to 1 — Mr. Martin

12 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)

4 to 1 agst Clementina (t)

6 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter

12 to 1 agst Filly out of Quilt Arnold's dam (t)

7 to 4 agst J. Day's lot

5 to 1 — The Cossack (t)

6 to 1 — Conyngham (t)

9 to 1 — Van Tromp

10 to 1 — Mr. Martin

9 to 2 agst Clementina

5 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter

9 to 1 — Slander

12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst Filly out of Quilt Arnold's dam (t)

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

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12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

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No others mentioned.

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No others mentioned.

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12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst F out of Quilt Arnold's dam

25 to 1 — Lady Lift

No others mentioned.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds, 6st 2lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb; T.M.M.; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

Mr. Shelley's Tarella, 3 yrs (Pearl) 1
Lord Exeter's Voronetz, 3 yrs (Treen, Jun.) 2

Fifty Sovs, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. R.M. (7 Subs.)
Lord Orford's gr c by Clearwell, out of Angelina (Nat) 1
Mr. Wigram's Deriades (W. Boyce) 2

Sweeps of 100 Sovs each, h ft. Criterion Course. (3 Subs.)
Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino, 8st walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

The racing commenced with the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for four-yrs-old. Last three miles of B.C. (4 Subs.)
Lord Orford's Footstool, 8st 10lb (Nat) 1
Lord Albemarle's Radulphus, 8st 5lb (Robinson) 2

Betting: 9 to 1 agst Footstool, who made all the running, and won by five lengths.
The Champion Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, &c., 8st. About one mile and five furlongs. (30 Subs.)
Duke of Bedford's Bride (Butler) 1
Lord Orford's Ziska (Nat) 2

Betting: Even on Ziska, and 3 to 1 agst Bride.
Won easy by a couple of lengths. Sir Peter Laurie a very bad third.

Handicap Plate of 50 Sovs; for 3 yrs, &c. A.D. (Dockey) 1
Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 6 yrs, 8st 5lb (Crouch) 2

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Bella Donna, 5 to 1 agst Campanile, and 4 to 1 agst Tuft Hunter. The race, from the first to last, was between Secundus and Tuft Hunter; the young one waiting to the cords, and winning in a canter by four lengths.

The Suffolk Stakes, of 15 sovs each, 5 ft if declared. Last mile-and-a-half of R.C. The second to receive 50 sovs. Thirty-nine subs., of whom 14 declared.

Mr. Greville's Mirmillo, 3 yrs, 5st 3lb (G. Sharpe) 1
Col. Anson's Lazarillo, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb (Charlton) 2

Won in a canter by four lengths.
The Jockey Club Plate of 50 sovs. B.C.
Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb walked over

THURSDAY.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Lord Exeter's Cirassian Maid 1
Col. Peel's Oregon 2

Five ran.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr. Barnes's Blackcock 1
Duke of Rutland's Jinglepot 2

Six ran.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yrs-olds. T.Y.C.
Col. Peel's Teetotum 1
Mr. Sandford's The Sheriff 2

Ten ran.

PARIS SPRING RACES.

A cold, cutting wind, and a cloudy sky, deterred a great number of persons from visiting the Champ de Mars on Sunday, to witness the second of the spring meetings of Paris. Nevertheless, there was a goodly gathering of all classes, and the immense amphitheatre presented an imposing appearance. There could not have been less than 100,000 persons assembled, all of whom appeared to take great interest in the business of the day. The proceedings of the day took place in the following order:—

The Stakes of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 4th class of 2000f. for horses and mares of three-year-old and upwards; distance, 2 kilometres; heats. (28 Subs.)
Count de Pontalba's b c Club Stick, 4 yrs, 118lb (Buckle) 1
Count d'Angosse's b c Tibi, 3 yrs, 91lb 2 dr

The Ecole Stakes of 3000f for horses and mares of 3 yrs and upwards; entry, 150f; distance, two miles; the winner to be claimed for 4000f. (3 Subs.)
M. Aumont's b f La Reine Margot, 3 yrs, 99 lb (Young Hurst) 1
M. Pasquel's b m Tomate, 5 yrs, 132lb 2

The Stakes du Printemps, of 4000f, for colts and fillies of 3 yrs and upwards; entry, 200f; distance, once round. (7 Subs.)
M. Aumont's b c Morok, 3 yrs (Edwards) 1
Duke de Nemours' br c Balacian (Count de Cambis) 2

Stakes of the City of Paris, 6000f, given by the Municipal Council, for horses and mares of 3 yrs and upwards, of all descriptions, bred in France or Belgium; entry 200f; the second horse to receive two-thirds of the entries, and the third the remainder, &c. (10 Subs.)
M. Aumont's b c Liverpool, 4 yrs, 119lb (Edwards) 1
Count de Pontalba's b c Philip Shah, 4 yrs 2

Hurdle Race: Handicap for all horses; 1000f offered by the members of the Jockey Club. Entry, 75f; the second horse to save his entry. (6 Subs.)
Baron N. de Rothschild's b h Hack, aged, 142lbs (Smith) 1
M. Tony Monte's b m Deodora, aged, 124lbs (Hardy) 2

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Last Saturday was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, on which day his Grace completed his 78th year. The Duke's tradesmen assembled to do honour to the occasion at the Albion, Aldersgate-street; Henry Graves, Esq., in the chair.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 13, 1847, when will be performed Bellini's celebrated Opera, entitled LA SONNAMBULA. Anna, Mlle. JENNY LIND; Lisa, Madame Solari; Count Rodolph, Signor F. Labiche; and Elvino, Signor Gerdoul. With various Entertainments in the Ballet Department, combining the talents of Mlle. Carito, Mlle. Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. Petit Stange, Mlles. Honoré, Casson, Julien, Lamoureux, and Mlle. Lucile Grain; M. Perrot, M. P. Taglioni, and M. St. Leon.

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES IN LONDON THIS WEEK, at ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Under the Especial Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family. Proprietor and Manager Mr. Wm. Batty. On MONDAY, MAY 10th and during the week. First Appearance of Mr. W. F. Wallcut, the celebrated Clown. First Night of new and extraordinary Scenes in the Circle, introducing, for the first time, Mr. Batty's beautiful spotted Arabian horse, the Diamond of the Desert, in his Wonderful and Accomplished Exercises in the School of the Venetian. He will be introduced, in his varied and incomparable feats, by his trainer, Mr. Tait. First Appearance in England of the four Mexican Antiochian Artists in their Unrivalled Performances, Wonderful Pyramids, &c. At Seven o'clock each evening Lord Byron's BRIDE of ABYDOS, with Mr. Batty's Stud of Horses, Elephants, Camels, Zebras, Deer, and all its Magnificent Appliances, followed by Feats of Horsemanship, Gymnastic Novelties, and conclude with ZARALI, or the GIPSY TRIBE of BOHEMIA. Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; Commence at Seven. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. In consequence of the increasing success which still attends every representation given by the celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Fell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and Mr. Wm. Batty, their infinite Entertainments at the above Theatre on Tuesday Evening, Wednesday Morning (no performance on Thursday), and Saturday Evening next, on which occasion there will be a change of Programme. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office. They will also appear for the Last time at Saxeux Hall, on Monday Evening next, 10th May. All communications intended for "the Ethiopians," should be addressed to the St. James's Theatre.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE. The whole of this magnificent Establishment IS THROWN OPEN DAY or EVENING, FOR TWO SHILLINGS. Children, Half-price. Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Hanover-square Rooms.—PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTH CONCERT MONDAY, MAY 10th.—Symphony G Minor (Haydn)—Aria, Sig. Sal. Concerto, violin, Herr Joachim (Beethoven)—Aria, Mlle. Persiani—Overture, "Obéron" (Weber)—Symphony in A (Beethoven)—Duetto, Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi—Overture, "Les Deux Journées" (Cherubini). Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, 1l 10s., to be had of Messrs. ADDISON and HOBSON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 11, at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartet in C, No. 6, Mozart. Solo Violoncello; Solo Violin. Quartet in E flat, No. 10, Beethoven. Executants, Vieuxtemps (his first public performance this season in London), Dellore, Hill, and Platt. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, signed by the Committee, to be had only on application to CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and the Director, at Ollivier's, Bond-street. J. ELLA, Director.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 12th. Tickets can be obtained by orders from Fellows or Members, price 5s. each, or, on the day, 7s. 6d. each. Carriages to enter the Inner Circle of the Park by the road opposite York Gate, and set down either at the Principal Entrance, or at the New Gate connected with the Marquess on the North side of the Circle.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. MADAME WARTON'S Unequaled Tableaux Vivans. Brilliant and Immense Success of the WHITE MARBLE GROUPINGS. Owing to the enthusiastic reception by a crowded audience, of the WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effect produced by the New Chemical Light, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, pronounced to be the most perfect living delineation of the human form, they will be repeated every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING. The second part in colour, delineating accurately the works of the Painter and Sculptor.—Morning Performance at Three; Evening at Half-past Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. A Splendid New Series of Tableaux will be produced on Monday, May 10th, for the Benefit of Madame Warton, the particulars of which will be duly announced.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES in Illustration of ANIMAL MECHANISM by T. Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past Three o'clock. On CHEMISTRY, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine, by F. H. Holmes, Esq., On ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, and the Agents employed in its production, by Dr. Bachmoffer. EXPERIMENTS with ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. THE WORKING MODELS and MACHINERY explained. The varied OPTICAL EFFECTS include, New DISSOLVING VIEWS, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—The Evening MUSIC, under the Direction of Dr. W. ALLIS, commences at Seven o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—Under the Immediate Patronage of the QUEEN.—THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Institution will take place at FREEMASON'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th. The President, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the Chair. Office, 2, Princes-place, Covent Garden Theatre. DRINKWATER MEADOWS, Secretary.

ROOK SHOOTING.—AIR-CANES and AIR-GUNS. Rook, &c. shot, Waterfowl Shooting, and numerous other sports. They are loaded with rapidity, discharge without noise or recoil, and are very portable. With balls they are effective up to 150 yards, for killing deer, game, vermin, &c.; with harpoons, for killing fish; and, by recent great improvements, will throw small shot for strength, distance, and accuracy, to surpass anything ever before done with air. Letters, stating what sports they are for, will ensure suitable sizes. Prices of these highly useful and amusing weapons commencing 50s., pump and apparatus included. Trial on the premises. BLISSETT, Gun-maker (formerly Rilly's) 314, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This Elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the skin, continues to maintain a reputation commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every deterioration of eruptive malady, discolouration, &c., and of improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion, by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. ROBERT SIAW, LONDON, is in White Lotions on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine.—Prices, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

CORNS EFFECTUALLY EXTRACTED, and the Malformation of the Toe-nails contracted, without causing pain or uneasiness, by MRS. DISNEY, Chiropodist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 pieces in Stock. Panel Decorations, Flowers or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CROSSBY, 22, Lowther Arcade. N.B.—Three d. ors from the Strand entrance.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT in the CITY.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent Modern-built FREEHOLD HOUSE, situated No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street. The Building has a 42 feet frontage, and is 20 feet in depth. It consists of basement or kitchen floor, with cellar; ground, first, second, and attic floors, well lighted, in capital condition, and adapted for a Dwelling House, Printing, or other Offices. For particulars, apply to Mr. B. BROUGH, House and Estate Agent, No. 5, Falsgrave-place, near Temple-bar, Strand.

ROCK SHOOTING.—AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY JUN., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 55s. each, pump and apparatus complete.—(See Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 1s.)—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street—REMOVED FROM 316, HOLBORN.

"OH! HOW VERY COMFORTABLE," exclaim all who sit in the NEW MEDICAL EASY CHAIR, quite an essential to Invalids. Prices, cushioned complete, fourteen shillings to forty shillings, according to size and quality. JOHN INGRAM and SONS, Manufacturing Upholsters, 29, CITY-ROAD, Finsbury.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, Vis-à-Vis Waggones, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from Ten Shillings to Twenty Guineas. Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

EDMUND SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING BACHELOR'S KETTLES.—Price, three-pint size, 6s. 6d.; six ditto, 9s.—BOILING WATER IN ONE MINUTE! They require no tongs, no poker, no shovel, no bellows, no coals, no gas. They may be lighted in one second, and no attention required afterwards.—EDMUND SPILLER, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, 98, Holborn-hill, London.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, three doors from Chesapeake. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot; Holland roller blinds, 6d.; Holland spring ditto, 8d.; Union roller blinds, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s. 8d.; gauze wire ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 1s. 9d.; transparent frames, each, 12s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 42s., and upwards. Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application, post free.

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN require the greatest domestic economy; and in order to enable families to effect this, W. J. MARTIN, TEA MERCHANT, 375, Oxford-street, London, guarantees to supply families with Tea in 2, 4, 6, 8, or 12lb. cases, at 4s. per lb., fully equal to that which is sold as the best Black Tea, at prices varying from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; Gunpowder, from 4s. to 5s. per lb.; 5lb. of the finest Mocha or Jamaica Coffee for 10s. All orders delivered carriage free, upon being accompanied with a Post-office order, or a reference in town. W. J. MARTIN, Golden Tea Pot, 375, Oxford-street.

COOPER'S PATENT PRESERVED FRUITS, hermetically closed, which secure them for years. They are in quarts, pints, and half-pints, plain, in jam, and in syrup. They are adapted for invalids, the nursery, and the desert; they consist of fruits generally preserved, and include oranges and mulberries. Sample hampers will be delivered at any part of London for 10s.; extra size, 15s., including a plum pudding of the best quality, subjected to the same process, with directions for the use of these fruits by steam, which has been much approved of for general family use, in preference to pastry. On sale by JAMES COOPER, with the patent apparatus for preserving, No. 8, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, London. Particulars and testimonials will be forwarded by post when requested.

BED FEATHERS, PURIFIED BY STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust. Mixed 1s. 6d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb. Grey Goose 1s. 4d. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 0d. Foreign ditto 1s. 8d. Best Danish ditto .. 2s. 0d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

THE attention of LADIES is particularly requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S 3 and 6 Cord Sewing Cotton, as being of the most beautiful and uniform texture, and in its use it is found on reels in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is not only the very best Cotton for Sewing, but is especially adapted for Knitting, Netting, and Crochet. To be had at all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, Haberdashers, and Berlin Repositories; and wholesale only of the proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and CO., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TAIT, 35, Friday-street, Chesapeake.

INVALUABLE IN EVERY LAUNDRY.—ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE entirely abolishes the destructive system of wringing, and so greatly facilitates the drying of all articles of Apparel, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., as to effect an important saving in time and fuel. It has been adopted by the Army, the Navy, the Windsor, and in numerous Families and Public Institutions throughout the Kingdom. The operation is performed without pressure or friction, and is warranted not to injure the most delicate fabrics. Copies of testimonials, and all further particulars, may be obtained, on application to W. E. JENKINS, Proprietor of the Patent, and Sole Manufacturer, 27, Charles-street, Berners-street, London.—A size is now constructed especially for small Families, at a very moderate cost.

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO?"—some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and Government, and others under the name of the British Dispensary, while they only copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the real), of the Original Preparations. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO?" are "ROWLANDS," and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the Article, with their Signature at the foot in RED INK, and "A. ROWLAND & SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SUMMER (intended also, in warm weather, in lieu of an under-coat). The WATERPROOF FALLOUT possesses special claims to the attention of the respectable classes; its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency and modern construction, and its being entirely free from any of the objections to the old-fashioned overcoat, as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever invented. An extensive assortment kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH. The most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been made, by special command, for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal Victors to the British Crown, in London, it is only purchased of the patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool, Daburn and Son, Bold-street; for Dublin, George Macdonald, Molesworth-street; for Birmingham, Wareing and Son, New-street; Christie and Son, George street, Edinburgh; and the principal tailors in other large towns.

SELLING OFF.—WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and PLATE. At 56, Chesapeake, adjoining Bow Church.—The whole of the tasteful and superior STOCK of Mr. A. BARBER, Goldsmith, is now SELLING OFF, at really reduced prices. The public are solicited to the above as a genuine sale of superior goods, and no cheater or misrepresentation, so common in similar announcements, resorted to. Every article will be sold at

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hamper, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pinks, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

PARTIES OF PLEASURE, Buy the Deal-partitioned CHEST, containing 6 BOTTLES. Make your selection of either Champagne, Port, Sherry, Hock, Claret, or Lisbon—one of each, or two of three. Sample Order, 20s.; Box, 1s. sent 100 miles for 1s.—Stores under 17 and 18, Charles-street, Haymarket.—SANDALL, Importer.

ABBOTT and SON, Late HODGSON and ABBOTT'S.—PALE ALE.—This original and highly-celebrated Beer, so universally recommended by the Faculty, may be had on application at the Brewery, Bow, Middlesex, or 98, Gracechurch-street, either in Bottles, or Casks of 18 gallons.—N.B. The Trade Supplied.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar and macho qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts' Patent Capsules. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. His pianos, of the latest alterations, beg his friends to visit his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T. has much admired Pianos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, London Bridge.

PIANOFORTE AND HARP, by BROADWOOD AND BRAD.—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a very fine-toned SEMI-GRAND, by Broadwood, in a fashionable case, metallic plate, &c. Price only 30 guineas. Also, a DOUBLE-ACTION HARP, by Erard, satin wood, embellished in white and gold. Price 45 guineas. Being less than one-third their original cost. They are warranted perfect and genuine, and will be sold together or separately. Can be seen (by permission) at Mr. Holderness's, No. 1, Newman-street, one door from Oxford-street.

SHIRTS.—Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made to fit superior to any house in London, in the neatest style, at the lowest prices, for ready money. A large assortment kept ready made. At R. I. NORTON'S Ready-made Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 72, Strand, Adelphi. An extensive variety of Cravats and Scarfs, with every description of Hosiery and Under-Clothing.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertaken to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Peper Models.

FRENCH CLEANING.—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., Dyers, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, inform the Ladies that they clean Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Mousseline de Laine Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Parasols, Kid Gloves, and Satin Shoes, every week. They likewise continue to Dye Black every Wednesday. Bed Furniture and Window Curtains Cleaned, Dyed, and Finished.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS, New Style, Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, chap. 65.—W. FORD begs to inform those Ladies not visiting London, that he will be happy to send directions for taking their own measure (with exactness), accompanied by an engraving of his improved Registered Riding Habit, made only by the Patente W. FORD, Habit Maker, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate street.—Messdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depot for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN and INFANTS' UNDER-CLOTHING. Mrs. NORTON'S Show-Room, 72, Strand, is now replete with an unrivalled Assortment of Infants' Hoods and Cloaks, finished off in superior style, which are now offered to the public at the very lowest prices for Ready Money. Baby Linen of every description; Baskets, Bassinets, &c. Outfits and Wedding orders executed with punctuality and despatch. 72, Strand, Adelphi.

MUSLIN BORDERED DAISY FRINGES, for Bed Cur- tains.—All the New Patterns from 5s. dozen yards; Daisy Fringes, from 1s. 6d. dozen yards; Toilet Fringes, 6d. dozen yards. An assortment of Washing Coloured Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, for Children's Dresses, &c. Everything for the Work Table. Orders by post attended to.—E. D. ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.

NOVELTIES and BARGAINS.—Owing to the great pressure for money in the Manufacturing Districts, J. BROWN has just purchased for Cash, the following Goods, at Half-price:—1200 pieces Rich Striped, Checked, and Glace Silks, 1s. 6d. 1/2, 2s. 4d.; 1000 beautiful Poiré de Chevre, Barages, Llamas, and Claremont Dresses 7s. 9d., 9s. 9d., 10s. 9d. the full dress; 100 new shapes in Paris Mantles and Vests, 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s.; 50 Boxes of Paris Cashmere, in Paris, 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s. per yard. Advertisements, JOHN BROWN, London, Silk Establishment, and Family Linen Warehouse, 175, Oxford-street.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP SILKS. New Glace, Striped, and Checked Duquesne, at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per yard. Rich White Watered Silks, for Evening and Wedding Dresses, at 2s. 9d. The richest Black and Coloured Watered Silks and Dress Satins, from 4s. to 6s. The New Glace, Pink and Blue Satins, Pale Colours, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. The richest Black and Fancy Poiré de Soles Damas, 3 wide, 7s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent free of expense. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALLS.—Nothing can be a more elegant dress than the new FALBANS just imported by DISON, whose assortment is replete with beauty, taste, and diversity of colour; and, as he intends to offer them at a very low price, to realise a quick sale, they should be immediately purchased by Ladies honoured with her Majesty's command. Lace Dresses: He has a beautiful choice just worked for the occasion, as well as Flourences, in black and white, at such low prices as will fully maintain the cheapness of DISON'S Lace Warehouse, No. 237, Regent-street.

WEFT and WARP ALICE.—BLACK GLACIE SILKS, ALL BRIGHT.—Some of the French silk manufacturers have this season made a new kind of Black Glacie Silk that has totally eclipsed the former efforts of these artists, and which surpasses in beauty and brilliancy all that has hitherto been done in the manufacture of black silk. Every one in search of elegance in Paris, W. C. JAY has just returned from Paris, where he has purchased a quantity of these Black Glacie Silks. They are just cleared from the Custom House, and are now ready for the inspection of the Nobility, the Gentry, and the Public, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

THE MILLINERY and DRESSES for HALF MOURNING. LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.—The Proprietor of the above Establishment has great pleasure in announcing that he was enabled during a visit to Paris, just terminated, to procure some exclusive novelties in Ladies' Dresses and Millinery, which, during the late Parisian season of fashion, have been dignified by the approbation of the elite of French society. Suitably to bringing these and similar goods before the notice of the English public, it has been deemed advisable by W. C. JAY to arrange his suite of rooms for the accommodation of visitors on a scale of elegance and convenience hitherto unattained in this country, and he feels justified in asserting that the style and quantity of the stock which will be offered, at the most moderate prices, are unequalled in the kingdom.

PARASOLS.—The Patentees of the SYLPHIDE PARASOL (60,000 of which have been already sold) beg to call the attention of Ladies to their Registered Improvement, THE INDIAN. This invention consists of an invisible band of elastic material, which, by contracting when the Parasol is closed, keeps it so at the will of the wearer. Every Lady will know that the silk of a Parasol is cut, before it is fairly worn out, by the friction of the ring, which has hitherto been indispensable, on account of the inconvenience attending Bands and Clips of all descriptions. W and J. SAKSSE, 140, Regent-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 94, Fleet-street.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambré Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blanche, Lawn and Cambré Nightcaps, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINSBURY PAVEMENT. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on hand, at the most useful and low price in the Kingdom. 11d., medium 5s. 6d., to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, 84s., with every other article usually required for a young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS.—J. PROUT, Brush and Com. Maker, 229, Strand, London, respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his unrivalled stock of Tortoise-shell Combs; it is at present in fine condition, at once varied, extensive, of the choicest colours, and superior workmanship. Families residing in the country, and persons going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with goods that will be depended upon for any climate, and at very moderate prices. Orders per post faithfully executed. PROUT'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London near Temple Bar.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNS TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes, the Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; is peculiarly penetrating hair-brush, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair-brushes, and cleans harmoniously, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'S, only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, 3 White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of insupportable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant astringent properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off; also, to thicken the same, and to force the hair immediately from its roots. Sold by Ashley, post-office, Bristol, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale, by Ashley, Bristol; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand, near Temple Bar; Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard; and at Hovenden's, Crown-street, Finsbury. Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thore that veils the Foremost from our view is not more invidious in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS Court Hair-dresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as a delicate and efficacious Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance. GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, it has astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off. No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, will be published, crown 8vo., bound morocco cloth, price 6s., **MODERN LIFE, AND OTHER POEMS.**—HENRY BAYNES, Publisher, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

WEBSTER'S ROYAL RED BOOK AND COURT LIST.—Now Ready, Price Three Shillings. **COMPRISING A CORRECT LIST OF THE NOBILITY and GENTRY,** Alphabetically Arranged, the Ambassadors, Consuls, Law and Crown Officers, a Comprehensive Street Guide, and other useful information. Published by WEBSTER and Co., 60, Piccadilly.

On the First of June, 1847, Part 1s., to be completed in six Monthly Parts, with Illustrations by Kenny Meadows and Philz.

THE DISGRACE TO THE FAMILY. A Story of Social Distinctions. By W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. London: Published for the Proprietors by Messrs DARTON and CO., Holborn-hill. No Advertisements can be received for the First Part after May 21.

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SCENE FROM THE SPECTACLE OF THE "DESERT," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

principal characters were thus distributed:—*Hardandute*, Mr. Keeley; *Pickelwitz* (the "Guelpho" of the old drama), Mr. Frank Mathews; *Folderei* ("Oswy"), Mr. Bellingham; *Willikin*, Mr. A. Wigan; *Leolyn*, Mrs. Keeley; *Una*, Miss Dickenson; *Clothida*, Miss Daly; and two Black Serenaders were assumed by Mr. Kinloch and Mr. Yarnold.

The piece was not altogether so successful as other productions of the same authors; at least the audience did not enter so keenly into the humour, their powers of laughter being in a great measure exhausted by the screaming farce of "Jenny Lind," which preceded the burlesque. The business, too, was somewhat rambling, and requires a few representations to bring it into quick working order. This done, it will run very well to the end of the season, which terminates in five or six weeks.

It was excellently played. Mrs. Keeley's saucy acting, and appearance as the young Savoyard, drew forth a long round of applause; as did that of her doughty husband in his war costume; and Miss Dickenson and Miss Daley gave every point with care and intelligence. Mr. F. Mathews was an important old chamberlain, acting in his best manner; and Mr. Wigan was encored in a "patter" song upon the inventions of the day. The nigger performances of Messrs. Bellingham and Kinloch were also encored; the former gentleman singing a good medley song, and the latter handling the bones with great tact.

The house was crowded literally to the ceiling, and the applause was general when the curtain fell.

An Amateur Dramatic Performance will take place at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday next, for the benefit of the distressed Irish and Scotch. Her Majesty, we understand, has commanded her box to be retained for this occasion. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has also commanded a box for her use. The performance will consist of Lord Ellesmere's translation and adaptation of Victor Hugo's romantic drama of "Hernani," and Planche's comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." The play will be introduced by a prologue written for the occasion by Lord Morpeth, and will be followed by an epilogue from the pen of Lady Dufferin.

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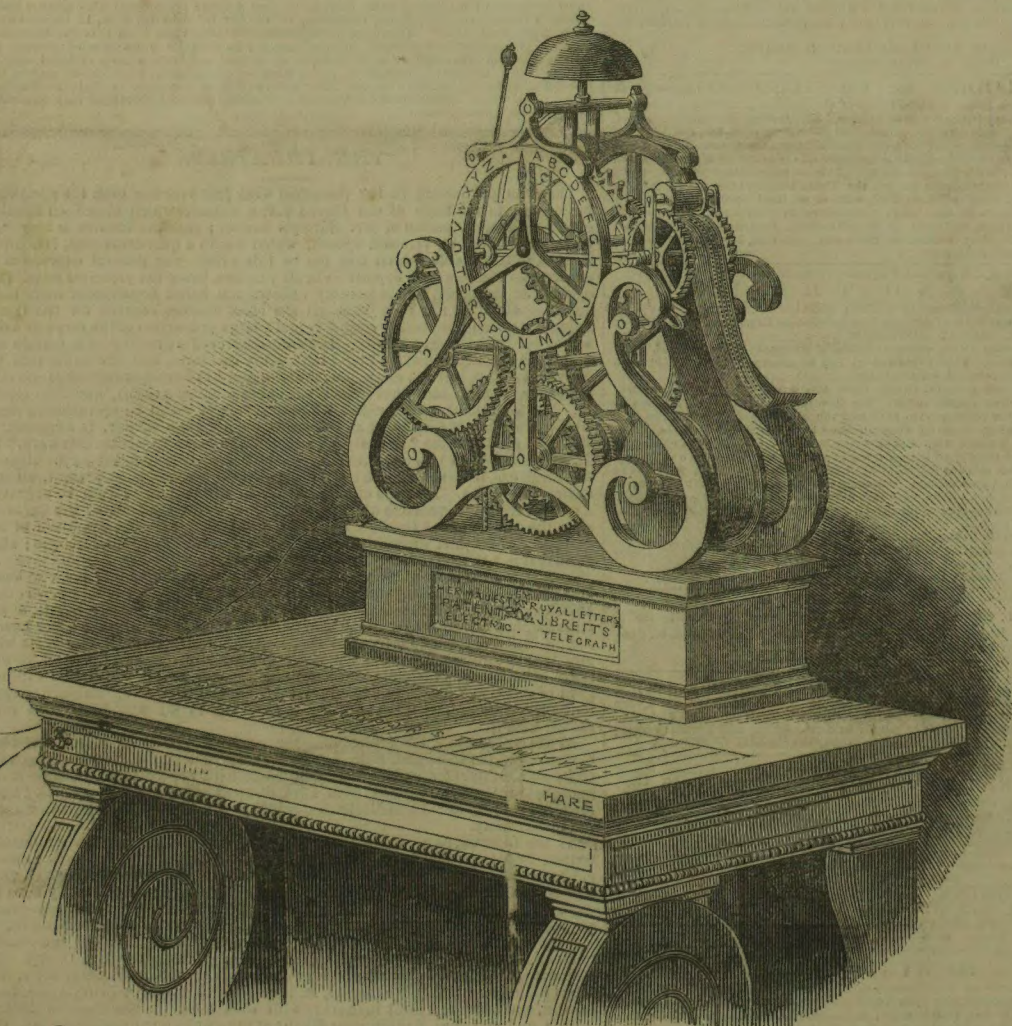
Suppose at one extremity of a single line of Telegraphic wire, a small Key-board, containing a row of ivory keys, marked with the letters of the alphabet, and other characters, or words; and that it be connected by the said wire to the

printing machine at the other extremity. This machine contains a Type Wheel, having on its circumference corresponding letters, words, or signs; a slight electric power is sufficient to regulate the motion of the whole, so that the instant a key representing any particular word, letter, or sign, is pressed down by the person at the Key-board at one end of the line, the corresponding word, letter, or sign of the Type Wheel prints, and the signal bells ring at the other end of the line of Telegraph, without limit as to distance. The communications are printed on paper supplied from a scroll of unlimited length, from which any portion of the correspondence may be cut off at pleasure.

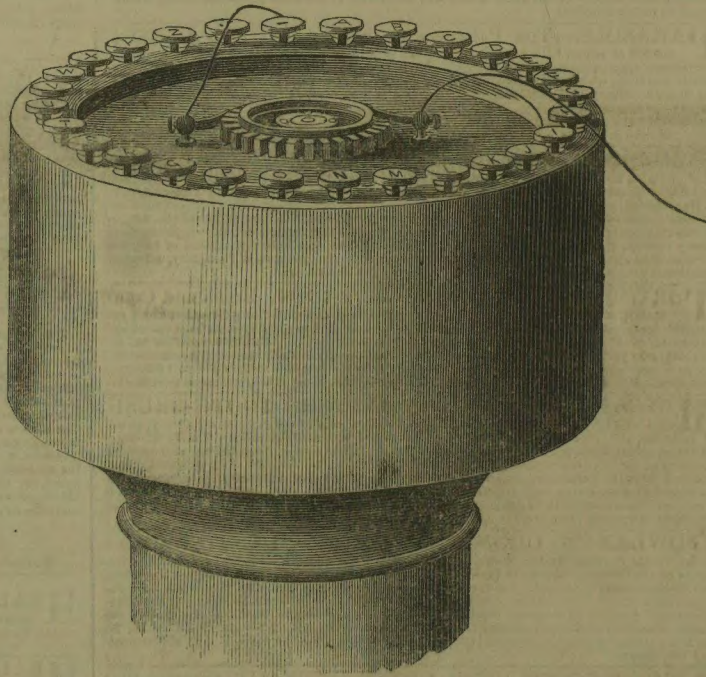
The motive power is simple; it being that of a weight, which sets in motion the Key-shaft and Governor of the Key-board; and the Circuit Wheel in connection with the shaft being put in contact with the wire of the Galvanic Battery, or other generator of electricity; according to the velocity of motion and manipulation at the Key-board, so will the motion be fast or slow at the printing end of the Telegraph; the Type Wheel of the Telegraph is set at liberty by means of an escapement, and weights in connection with it, so as to print with a like velocity, in combination with an hydraulic or pneumatic regulator, which admits of the desired letter only being printed, by checking and releasing an eccentric arrangement; a rod from thence unites with the Cylinder on which the paper is printed, in various modes, as may be desired, either in paragraphs—on a sheet of paper—upon a long strip of ribbon or paper—or, if for Government despatches, and the like, it can be printed line by line, like the column of a newspaper, of an unlimited length.

The second Engraving represents a separate Key-board, of a circular form, from which communications can be forwarded to any or every station in connection with it, the letters, words, or characters being arranged around it on the Keys; and these, if depressed by the fingers, will check the motion of a pin, or shaft, and also of the Circuit Wheel fixed to the same axis, at such given point or Key, by which means the operator may make or break the circuit of conductors at such letter or point.

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this extraordinary invention, be printed instantaneously at the extreme points of South America, and the news traverse England, crossing from Calais to Dover, where, by the arrangements now in progress, it will extend to the South and East—realising, in fact, the words of Pope:—

To speed the intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a thought from Indus to the Pole.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847.